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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 14-9 (57-41). Tomorrow: Dry. Yesterday's temp. 13-8 (55-41). LONDON: Dry. Temp. 13-7 (55-45). Tomorrow: variable. Yesterday's temp. 12-6 (54-43). CHANNEL: ROME: Fair. Temp. 17-2 (63-41). NEW K: Rain. Temp. 13-10 (55-50). Yesterday's 18-0 (65-48). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2.

Austria	8 S	Lebanon	90 P
Belgium	14 B Fr	Luxembourg	14 L Fr
Denmark	2.25 Kr	Malaysia	3 M Dr
Egypt (tax)	2	Netherlands	1 F Gr
Finland	4.50 F M	Norway	2.25 N Kr
France	1 Fr	New Zealand	2.25 N Kr
Germany	1 D M	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	8 P	Spain	6 P ss.
Greece	15 Drs	Sweden	1.75 S Kr
India	Rs 3.75	Switzerland	1.50 S Fr
Iran	15 Rials	Turkey	1 T L
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$. 75
Israel	I.£ 40	Yugoslavia	4 D

Nixon Aide Took Incomplete Tape On Dean in July

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (IHT).—A Secret Service agent testified that a tape that should have contained a conversation between President Nixon and former White House Counsel John W. Dean was checked out of the Executive Office Building by a White House aide three months before Mr. Nixon was said to have discovered that the tape was incomplete.

The White House has said that the tape, one of nine subpoenaed by former special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox, contained a record of the President's conversations in his office in the Executive Office Building on April 15, 1973, but that the tape ran out before the evening meeting between the President and Dean in the Oval Office.

Dean testified before the Senate Watergate committee that during the April 15 meeting Mr. Nixon admitted complicity in the Watergate cover-up.

On Tuesday, a presidential counsel, J. Fred Buzhardt jr., told U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, to whom Mr. Nixon had agreed to hand over the tapes for judicial examination, that the Dean conversation and a telephone conversation between Mr. Nixon and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, that occurred just three days after the June, 17, 1972, arrest of the Watergate burglars, were not recorded by the White House taping system.


AP.
Raymond Zumwalt

Returned July 12

Raymond C. Zumwalt, testifying today during the second day of court hearings into the nonexistence of the two tape recordings, said that his logs showed that presidential aide Steven V. Bull had removed the April 15 tape, along with several others covering the period of April 11-16, 1973, from a safe in the basement of the Executive Office Building on July 11 and returned it July 12.

Mr. Zumwalt, a Secret Service technician who testified yesterday that he designed, installed and supervised the White House network of recording devices, indicated that tapes were constantly being checked out on the orders of senior White House officials.

He disclosed that Mr. Bull took out 22 tapes on April 25 and 26 more on June 4, with no record of the tapes being returned. President Nixon has said that the only time he had listened to any of the tapes was on June 4.

In addition, Mr. Zumwalt testified that Mr. Bull took out White House telephone tapes on June 25. A Secret Service official checked out a Sept. 15, 1972 tape on July 10, 1973, and other officials also checked out tapes.

Under cross-examination by Richard Ben-Veniste, an attorney on the Watergate special prosecutor's staff, Mr. Zumwalt conceded that his original notes, scribbled on pieces of brown paper that looked as though they had been torn from a grocery bag, did not show whether the April 15 tape had been returned. However, a log compiled from those notes on July 18 showed that the tape was returned on July 12.

The prosecutors then raised the question of whether the tapes for the April 11-16 period were taken from the White House by former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman and not returned.

Mr. Haldeman testified before the Senate Watergate committee in July that he had taken some of the tapes home, but insisted that he had listened to only two —Sept. 15, 1972, and March 21, 1973.

Mr. Zumwalt said that he did

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)


Associated Press.
NEW MAN—President Nixon announcing his selection of Sen. William B. Saxbe, R., Ohio (left) to post of Attorney General. Acting Attorney General Robert Bork at right.

Saxbe Is Named Attorney General; Texan New Watergate Prosecutor

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—President Nixon formally announced today that he would nominate Sen. William B. Saxbe, a frequent critic, to be attorney general to succeed Elliot L. Richardson, who resigned Oct. 20.

At the same time, Acting Attorney General Robert H. Bork announced that he was naming Leon Jaworski, a prominent Texas lawyer and president of the American Bar Association in 1971 and 1972, to succeed Archibald Cox as Watergate special prosecutor.

Mr. Bork announced that the President would not exercise his right to dismiss Mr. Jaworski without obtaining the consensus of the majority and minority leaders of the House and Senate, and the chairmen and ranking members of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

In both appointments, the President sacrificed some of his authority, first, by nominating to the cabinet an independent-minded senator who has never been one of his favorites, and second, in agreeing not to exercise his constitutional right to fire a member of the executive branch without first obtaining agreement from congressional leaders.


NYT.
Leon Jaworski

Mr. Nixon met first with Republican congressional leaders to give them the news and then walked into the White House press room with Sen. Saxbe and Mr. Bork to announce his nomination of the Ohio Republican. Mr. Bork followed with his announcement.

Questioning Expected

Sen. Saxbe, 57, who is subject to Senate confirmation, would normally be confirmed, as a member of the Senate in good standing, without difficulty.

But because of the crisis over the dismissal of Mr. Cox and the resignations of Mr. Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus, senators are expected to cross-examine Sen. Saxbe closely on Mr. Jaworski's independence.

In Houston, Mr. Jaworski, 68, said at a press conference that he accepted appointment only after being satisfied that he would be entirely free to act.

"There are no restraints," he said. "I am not prohibited from taking any action I might feel should be taken."

On Capitol Hill, Democrats said that they would continue to push for a court-appointed special prosecutor.

"We've relied before on the promises of the President and Congress has been burned," Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, D., Ill., said.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., while praising both appointees, said their selection did not lessen the need for "a truly independent prosecutor."

Mr. Nixon called Sen. Saxbe "eminently qualified" and said he had known Sen. Saxbe, who was speaker of the House in Ohio and twice the state's attorney general, for 25 years.

"Not only is he eminently qualified," the President added, "but he is an individual who wants to take this position and who will do everything that he possibly can to serve the nation as the first lawyer in the nation."

Recalling that Sen. Saxbe had announced he would not seek re-election next year but would return to his law practice, Mr. Nixon said he was giving him the opportunity to practice law as "head of the largest law firm in America," the Department of Justice.

After making the brief announcement, the President left the room.

Bork to Stay

Also speaking briefly, Sen. Saxbe said he hoped that Mr. Bork would remain in the department and Mr. Bork said he had agreed to continue as solicitor general.

"I am anxious to take this job," Sen. Saxbe said. "I have no reluctance and I have no doubts that I can handle it. I know it is going to be difficult, but it is going to be one that I am famil-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

As Hearings Start

Rep. Ford Denies Wrongdoing In Unnoted Campaign Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—Vice-President-designate Gerald R. Ford denied at his opening confirmation hearing today any wrongdoing in the handling of $11,500 in campaign funds which he did not report to the House.

Itemizing each of five checks involved, Rep. Ford said that to the best of his knowledge they were reported by the donors in proper public documents and subsequently reported by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, as required by law.

The funds involved were contributed to Rep. Ford in 1970 and channeled to the campaign committee, which then sent a similar amount to the Michigan congressman's district.

Although Rep. Ford did not report the contributions in his personal statement of campaign finances filed with the House, he said they were all properly recorded in other places.

Sen. Claiborne Pell, D., R.I., noted that Rep. Ford's nomination might prove as important as the choice of a president. "I believe we all realize that the nominee of today may not only be the vice-president of tomorrow but could be the president of next year," Sen. Pell said.

Sees Mediator Role

Rep. Ford offered himself as a peacemaker and mediator in a crisis-ridden government, saying, "I can be a helpful bridge between the executive and the legislative branch."

Under questioning by members of the Senate Rules Committee, Rep. Ford said he intended as vice-president to work closely with Congress on legislation at all levels, "to find a common level of agreement."

Rep. Ford also said that the House Judiciary Committee should pursue its investigation of grounds for the possible impeachment of President Nixon.

"I don't believe there are grounds—but that's a personal judgment," he told the Senate committee. "But that's the way to clear the air."

Mr. Ford said that the inquiry should be continued until it leads to a determination that grounds for impeachment exist or do not exist. He repeated his opinion of three years ago, when he was pushing an impeachment investigation of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, that grounds for impeachment are whatever the House says they are.

"I am still of that opinion," he said. He said impeachment is not a procedure under criminal law but is to a substantial degree a political decision. The Senate has the responsibility of judging the offense, he said.

Rep. Ford called the 5th Congressional District of Michigan, which has elected him to Con-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)


Gerald R. Ford

In Visit to Washington

Mrs. Meir Is Seeking Suez Front Pullback

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—Premier Golda Meir of Israel today proposed an immediate disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces following an exchange of prisoners of war.

Israeli sources explained that she suggested in talks here that the Israeli Army pull back to the east bank of the Suez Canal and Egyptian forces to the west bank. But they said that this could follow only upon the release of prisoners, as well as the lifting of the blockade of the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait at the entrance to the Red Sea.

Israeli officials suggest that the Egyptians might be prepared to give up their positions on the east bank because this would relieve the Egyptian Third Army, which is trapped and dependent on Israeli permission for resupply. It would also remove Israeli forces from their positions about 50 miles from Cairo.

The Israeli proposal would, however, wipe out Egyptian gains in the Sinai Desert, which has been occupied by Israel since the 1967 war. These gains are pointed to with pride in the Arab world as proof of military capability following the disastrous 1967 defeat.

In a press conference several hours after she met today with President Nixon, Mrs. Meir said that the cease-fire would be "much simpler" to maintain if "more coherent lines" are established. Now, Mrs. Meir said, "everybody is mixed up."

Mr. Nixon described his talks with Mrs. Meir and with the Egyptian foreign minister yesterday as "very constructive."

Mrs. Meir arrived in Washington as the United States was advocating a return of forces on both sides to the Oct. 22 cease-fire lines. But Mrs. Meir stated repeatedly that she was under no "pressure" and that, in any case, no "living person... can point to the lines."

She met for an hour and 30 minutes with Mr. Nixon following a breakfast meeting with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. She rushed to Washington amid reports that the United States was pressing demands on Israel to open a supply corridor to the trapped Egyptian Third Army, to observe the Oct. 22 cease-fire lines and to make concessions on terms for an overall settlement of the issues that led to war in the Middle East.

A State Department spokesman said that the idea of a corridor to the Egyptian Third Army "is a possibility that has occurred to us and has been suggested to both Egypt and Syria." But he said it would not be "literally correct to say we have introduced such a proposal as the only way" to reach a solution.

Repeatedly at the news conference, Mrs. Meir was asked about "pressure" until she said: "I cannot satisfy the demand but there is no pressure." Asked why she came to Washington if there were no pressure, she replied simply: "Just to find out that there is no pressure."

Her remarks were seen as a determined effort to calm Israeli anxiety about a potential American abandonment of Israel's vital interests in its desire to get a peace settlement. Mrs. Meir also seemed intent upon assuaging concerns of the families of the 370 or 380 prisoners of war held by the Arabs.

Israeli sources said Mrs. Meir, as a result of her talks here, felt assured that the United States would put more pressure on the Arab countries to get a release of the prisoners.

Mrs. Meir told reporters that she hoped that Mr. Kissinger would bring back from his travels next week in the Arab world "a final settlement of the prisoners" issue.

For lack of time, Mrs. Meir said, discussions here did not yet deal with problems of a long-term settlement and the setting up of negotiations. But she said "it shouldn't be difficult" to set up negotiations and that as far as Israel was concerned they could be held in New York,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)


Associated Press.
IMPORTANT VISITOR—Israeli Premier Golda Meir talking to President Nixon in White House yesterday afternoon.

Sadat, Assad Visit Ruler of Kuwait

KUWAIT, Nov. 1 (AP).—Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez al-Assad of Syria arrived in Kuwait unexpectedly today for a conference with the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, informed sources reported.

The two leaders arrived separately, and Mr. Sadat reportedly landed here after a brief and unannounced visit to Saudi Arabia, where he had a meeting with King Faisal, the sources said.

Later, Mr. Sadat returned to Saudi Arabia and Mr. Assad went to Iraq, it was reported.

But 2 Sides Meet Again

Israel Reports Hour of Firing With Trapped Egyptian Army

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Nov. 1.—An hourlong sporadic exchange of fire on the Sinai side of the Suez Canal today disrupted the 10-day-old cease-fire, with Israel claiming it was started by unusual movements of troops by the trapped Egyptian Third Army.

The incident, however, did not interfere with a fourth meeting between Israeli and Egyptian officers on the west side of the canal.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the question of Israeli prisoners of war in Egyptian hands and matters affecting the 15,000 civilians in Suez city, which Israel says is surrounded.

The firing also did not affect the continuing, but slow, movement of supply trucks through the Israeli lines to the Suez Canal for transfer to the Egyptian troops on the east bank.

By tonight, about 65 trucks of the promised 125 had been unloaded and transferred by amphibious tanks across the canal to the Egyptians, according to an Israeli military spokesman, Col. Nahman Karni.

In Cairo, political sources said that Egypt will launch a diplomatic offensive in Europe in the near future aimed at gaining support for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis, based on Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands.

The immediate problem, in the Egyptian view, is to get the Israelis to withdraw to the lines of Oct. 22 when the first cease-fire was to have taken effect.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli spokesman, Col. Karni, said the exchange of fire started at 7:30 a.m. (0530 GMT) on the east side of the 100-mile-long canal, near the Gidi Pass road. It began with the movement of about a company of infantry from within the perimeter of the Egyptian Third Army positions toward Israeli positions.

"We first fired some warning shots. When the movement continued, we fired on targets," Col. Karni said.

Then at 0600 GMT, the Egyptians opened some artillery fire which was followed by a tank movement. Israeli forces opened fire and the movement stopped.

'When Threatened'

It was not clear who fired the first shots, but Col. Karni said in answer to questions: "When we feel threatened, we open fire." There were no Israeli casualties, he said.

Col. Karni said the area should have been in the view of the United Nations cease-fire observers.

He said he did not think the Egyptians troops were attempting a breakout. It seemed they were either trying to improve a minefield or open up a road to the Israeli sector, he said.

Also in Tel Aviv, an influential Israeli newspaper, Haaretz, today rejected Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's demand for immediate Israeli withdrawal to the lines held on Oct. 22.

It said that Israel could not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Sells Indicted Tycoon's Art for £1 Million

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP).—American tycoon Jack R. Dick, under indictment in New York for grand larceny, raised £1.248 million last night to pay off a U.S. tax debt by selling off his collection of sporting pictures.

That was a world record for sporting pictures. Fifty-two of the paintings were sold at Sotheby's auction rooms—put on the market on Mr. Dick's behalf by the U.S. government.

Mr. Dick of Greenwich, Conn., who was at the sale, said later that he was "delighted" with the result.

Watching closely among the 600 persons crowded into the auction rooms were William R. Bronner, assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Matthew Magnone, a U.S. Internal Revenue Service agent.

Sotheby's will hold three more auctions of Mr. Dick's unique collection of 240 pictures during the next two years.

The top price last night was £235,000, paid by London art dealer Richard Green for a print by George Stubbs. It was a new record for the artist.

18th-Century Horse

The bidding on the picture, "Goldfinder," lasted only three minutes. It depicts a famous 18th-century racehorse, ancestor of the current U.S. Triple Crown winner, Secretariat.

The sale has been shrouded in legal problems. Some experts voiced doubts whether buyers would legally own the pictures they bought because of these difficulties.

Mr. Dick has raised loans against the paintings and some dealers were reportedly concerned that the collection might be subject to claims by Mr. Dick's creditors.

But Mr. Bronner said earlier this week: "We have no hesitation, no problem with any aspect of this sale."

One of the charges against Mr. Dick alleges that he forged invoices from three New York art galleries ascribing "astronomic values" to his collection. This enabled him to raise a loan of $848,000, which he is accused of stealing.

Mr. Dick bought most of the collection in Britain during the last decade.

Some experts here have estimated the value of the entire collection as high as $10.6 million.

The sale was arranged after Mr. Dick approached the Internal Revenue Service last summer and suggested that the U.S. government act as agents to sell off the pictures to pay his creditors and the tax authorities.

Mr. Dick, 45, made his fortune in cattle in the 1950s and 1960s. But he ran into financial trouble several years ago.

He allegedly obtained big loans, reputedly running to hundreds of thousands of dollars, after that.

He has been indicted in New York on 46 counts of grand larceny and possession of forged documents. He was scheduled to go to court on Nov. 15.

Japanese Government Tees Off Paper After Columnist's Joke

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—An irate Japanese government won an apology of sorts from the nation's leading newsfor a tongue-in-cheek suggestion that the government create a golf ministry to boost its sagging popularity.

The Asahi Shimbun in its popular "Vox Populi, Vox Dei" an earlier this week carried extracts from an alleged tape recording of a cabinet session.

The writer said ministers, concerned about next year's upper elections in view of the government's low popularity in opinion polls, suggested creation of a golf ministry to the votes of up to 10 million avid Japanese golfers, with privileges as tax rebates for golf games.

They suggested that Premier Kakuei Tanaka—who recently a hole-in-one—would be a natural choice to head the cy, but Mr. Tanaka was quoted as declining because of ne over his poor scores during a recent visit to Britain.

The government did not see the joke. In an official protest e paper, Chief Cabinet Secretary Susumu Nikaido said the rted conversations were "completely unfounded and will grave misunderstanding and doubt to the nation on the net which is discussing fundamental national policies."

The government cannot ignore this and sternly requests to take steps to wipe out the misunderstanding by the n of the cabinet."

The Asahi printed a reply today from the writer declar-

"I feel very sorry if the government claims to be damaged. a joke is a joke. In America columnists often make up es of conversations by the president and cabinet ministers readers enjoy the jokes and satire contained in them."

Vatican Emissary in Madrid To Discuss New Concordat

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Nov. 1.—Spain and the Vatican began talks today on reopening negotiations on a new church-state concordat. The Vatican reportedly is seeking the widest religious freedom for Spaniards since the country's civil war three decades ago.

The meetings began immediately after the arrival here of the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, Vatican Secretary of Public Affairs.

The Vatican representative was met by Spanish Foreign Minister Laureano Lopez Rodo and began private talks almost immediately at the nunciature in Madrid.

Church sources said Archbishop Casaroli's two-day visit is also aimed at evaluating the deepening split between he Spanish government and the church on the matter of political and social reform. A majority of Spanish bishops favors such reforms in accordance with the human rights declarations of the Second Vatican Council, and many churchmen have individually sided with opposition forces in recent social and political conflicts.

"I have come to Spain for contacts, to study things and to see how the good relations which fortunately exist between Spain and the Vatican can be further improved," Archbishop Casaroli told newsmen.

He then went into a series of meetings with Mr. Lopez Rodo, the Most Rev. Luigi Dadaglia, the Papal Nuncio, and Enrique Cardinal Vicente y Tarancon, the liberal archbishop of Madrid and head of the Spanish Episcopal Conference, who is considered the leader of the reformist movement in the Spanish church.

Both the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the church have called the 1953 concordat "outdated" and expressed their desire to put church-state relations on a new basis.

The constitution declares Spain a Catholic nation. Both sides have hinted that a new concordat might terminate the centuries-old marriage between church and state.

Under the present concordat, the church grants Gen. Franco a veto right over the appointment of bishops in exchange for a large number of church privileges.

Premier Luis Carrero Blanco said in a recent speech criticizing reformist attitudes in the church that the government has spent 300 billion pesetas ($5.3 billion) in aid to the church since the end of the civil war in 1939.

Heath Welcomes Pompidou's Plan

LONDON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath welcomes French President Georges Pompidou's proposal for a Western European summit meeting before the end of the year and will respond soon, British government sources said today.

The sources said Mr. Heath received the proposal last night and read it "with great interest."

Mr. Pompidou proposed a meeting of heads of state or government of the nine European Common Market countries to discuss the Middle East crisis and other issues.

Romans Enter 'Big Drought'

ROME, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The fountains and faucets of Rome went dry today.

At one minute past midnight, the last drops of water that most Romans will get from their tap during the next four days dripped into waiting buckets and bottles.

Nearly two-thirds of the city will be without water for four days as workers install a new aqueduct and repair several old ones.

City officials called it the "water shortage to end all water shortages." Once the big plumbing job is completed, they said, the water shortages that have frequently plagued Rome should be a thing of the past.

Campus Bomber Gets 23 Years

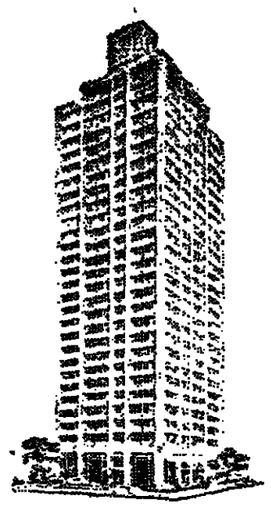
MADISON, Wis., Nov. 1 (AP).—Karleton L. Armstrong, who pleaded guilty to charges in the 1970 University of Wisconsin bombing that killed a physics researcher, was sentenced today to 23 years in prison.

"Long live the revolution," Armstrong shouted after Judge William Sachtjen sentenced him on a second-degree murder charge.

The 27-year-old former University of Wisconsin student will be eligible for parole in five years. He still faces federal charges in connection with the bombing, in which physicist Robert Fassnacht, 33, was killed.

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French Plan Underground A-Tests in '76

Tunnels Started at 2 S. Pacific Atolls

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Nov. 1 (AP).—French engineers have begun drilling preliminary tunnels for underground nuclear tests expected to begin on two South Pacific atolls by 1976.

The underground tests will replace the annual series of atmospheric tests which have aroused vigorous objections in Asia, Australia and South America and have become a diplomatic embarrassment for France.

The tunneling and other preliminary work in the volcanic rock of the Pacific atolls poses technical difficulties unlikely to be overcome in time for the 1974—and possibly 1975—test series at Mururoa Atoll. But by 1976, sources said, the deep underground testing system may be developed to a point where France could stop testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.

The French military insists that continued development of the independent nuclear deterrent is vital to France's security and say that France will not halt its nuclear tests under any circumstances in the absence of a general agreement to ban nuclear weapons.

The brittle volcanic structure of Mururoa and the neighboring atoll of Fangatofa, both part of French Polynesia, will require tunneling to a depth of at least 2,000 feet, according to officials of the test base. Some of the tunnels may be dug in the lagoons of the two atolls, using the techniques of deepwater oil rigs.

Peru and Cuba Protest

HAVANA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Peru and Cuba yesterday called for a halt to French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

A joint communiqué issued here at the end of a visit by Peru's Foreign Minister, Gen. Miguel de la Flor Valle, recalled that the two countries had always urged that effective measures be taken toward general and, in particular, nuclear disarmament.

Accident Wrecks U.S. Atom Device; No One Is Injured

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission disclosed today that an accident occurred Oct. 20 at its atomic facility in Oak Ridge, Tenn. It said that the accident, involving highly secret experimental equipment, virtually destroyed one test device and damaged some others. "There were no personal injuries," the AEC said.

An AEC spokesman said experiments with the process—called the "gas centrifuge"—have long been kept secret from any other country, in part because, if perfected, the system could be used to produce fissionable uranium for weapons and power plants. AEC scientists felt they had to evaluate the situation before even disclosing that an accident had happened, he said.

The cause of the accident has not been determined, he said.

The AEC said that an advanced model of an experimental gas centrifuge was virtually destroyed "during test-stand operations." It added: "Approximately four ounces of uranium hexafluoride [the gaseous mixture] were released in the building, but there was no [radioactive] overexposure of personnel. Many other centrifuges were unaffected by the incident and are continuing in test operation."

Exodus of Jews Sets Soviet Mark

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Soviet authorities allowed a record number of 4,200 Jews to emigrate to Israel in October despite the Middle East war and Arab demands that it halt emigration to Israel, diplomatic sources said today.

They said that the previous record had been set in September, when 3,650 Jews were given exit visas.

So far this year the Soviet Union has permitted 28,000 Jews to leave the country, the sources said. The figure for all of 1972 was 32,000.

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Associated Press.

SIDE BY SIDE—Orthodox Jew and Arab woman shopping in Bedouin market in the Negev desert capital of Beersheba. The marketplace, a meeting place of many races and people, reopened yesterday for first time since the start of the Israeli-Arab war.

But Some Arrests Reported

1.5 Million Arabs Under Israel Gave Little Trouble in War

By Harry Trimborn

NABLUS, Occupied Jordan, Nov. 1.—Israelis are beaming with satisfaction over the relatively little trouble they experienced during the war from the nearly 1.5 million Arabs under their control.

The government says this is due to its enlightened policies toward the Arabs both in Israel and in the territories Israel conquered in the 1967 war.

As Shmuel Toledano, Arab affairs adviser to Premier Golda Meir, put it during the fighting, in explaining why the government opened an office in Haifa for "volunteer" Arabs: "The Arab citizens have demanded to be allowed to share in the war effort."

The comment was part of a government publicity effort to show widespread cooperation between Israelis and Arabs. One Israeli Arab affairs specialist called the effort "show business."

To some Arabs, however, the war placed them in the position of a platoon of recruits who are told by a sergeant: "Be happy! —that's an order."

According to Israeli and Arab sources, the Israelis sought to enlist Arab support, or at least passivity, through pressure and persuasion. There were "conversations" on what Israel considered proper wartime behavior for Arabs under their control. In some cases, there was little talk, only arrests.

Arab dignitaries were "induced" to make "voluntary" war loans. It was "suggested" to Arab religious or lay leaders to make pro-Israeli statements.

One such leader, according to the sources, responded to such a suggestion by taking to his bed and feigning illness.

Still, whatever the reasons, the Arabs in Israel and in the territories went along with the government. Israeli officials say there has not been a single anti-Israeli incident emanating from the 500,000 Arabs in pre-1967 Israel, and very few of them in the occupied areas.

Asked why there was no widespread Arab anti-Israeli activity during the war, one Arab declared simply: "We have no weapons."

But the real reason may lie elsewhere. The Palestinians, according to one of them, have been losers so many times that they are not about to stick out their necks.

"We are all delighted with the outcome of the war," an Arab woman journalist here said. "We may have lost the battles, but we won the war.

"Before, Israel was not going to give up an inch of the conquered territories, but now they will have to. Before there was nothing. Now, at least, there is motion."

Still, after a moment's hesitation, she added: "But then you never know what can happen ..." And an Arab newspaper published in Israel gingerly suggested during the fighting that the country's Arabs maintain a split personality—one for the Israelis, and the other "for the Arab nation."

Arab sources in this city, which is considered the center of Palestinian nationalism within Israeli-occupied territory, cite another reason for the reported low level of anti-Israeli activity—the arrest of about 300 to 300 West Bank residents.

The sources said the detainees—all have been released since the fighting ended—had committed no overt acts against Israel.

The sources said the detainees were mostly young intellectuals, leftist activists, including Communists and persons with political contacts abroad.

A spokesman for the West Bank military governor denied that large numbers of West Bank residents had been placed in preventive detention. He said, however, that the actual number of arrests was not available.

© Los Angeles Times.

Relations With Israel Are Severed by Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 1 (AP).—Kenya today became the 23d African nation to sever diplomatic relations with Israel. The government charged that Israel was occupying "Arab lands taken by force of arms."

Israeli officials said privately that the move was not unexpected. Kenya is the tenth black African state to break relations with Israel since Oct. 6, when the Arab-Israeli war began. Thirteen African nations severed relations before the war.

An Israeli spokesman said that four black African countries—Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Lesotho and Swaziland—and white-ruled South Africa still have diplomatic relations with Israel.

Short Clash Reported on Suez Front

(Continued from Page 1)

agree to any step which eased Egypt's military situation.

"If the Arab leaders begin to get accustomed to concessions on the part of the United States and Israel, it is doubtful whether peace talks covering far wider aspects than military deployments can ever start in earnest," the newspaper said.

In Geneva, a spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross said Egypt so far has not transmitted any more names of Israeli prisoners and Syria has not furnished any list at all, more than one week after the cease-fire.

The total of Arab prisoners' names supplied by Israeli up to today, in accordance with the Geneva conventions, stands at 5,856, including more than 5,450 Egyptians.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Tuesday that Egypt had promised to give the Red Cross all names within three days.

U.S. Is Studying Soviet Missile Used Successfully by Arabs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The United States has obtained at least one of the Soviet-built SA-6 surface-to-air missiles that brought down Israeli aircraft in this month's Middle East war, U.S. government sources said today.

The missiles are of intense interest to American intelligence experts, they said. The Middle East war that began Oct. 6 was the first time they had been used in combat, and they contained some elements not seen in other Soviet anti-aircraft missiles—including the ability to shoot down aircraft at both high and low altitude, the sources said.

The sources said Israel "undoubtedly" captured several of the launchers from which these missiles are fired. They said the United States may obtain one of them for study as well.

The SA-6 is fired from a tracked mobile launcher, which carries three missiles mounted in a rack on its roof.

It is the only Russian-built surface-to-air missile employed in the Middle East that the United States had not previously encountered—and to a large extent neutralized during the Vietnam war, military sources said.

These sources said the SA-6 appeared to have the capability to be guided either visually or by radar. They said its radar operates on a frequency for which the United States had not previously developed countermeasures.

From its performance on the Egyptian front—it is credited with downing many if not most of the approximately 300 planes lost by Israel—the SA-6 also appears to be a missile that is easy to use with great accuracy, military sources said.

Ex-Dissidents Yakir, Krassin Freed From Jail, Now Exiled

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Pyotr I. Yakir, a former dissident leader given a three-year prison sentence in September after pleading guilty to anti-Soviet activities, has been freed and is living in exile southeast of Moscow, dissident sources said today.

According to the sources, Mr. Yakir, 50, who after the trial appeared at a press conference and renounced his former views, is now living in Ryazan, about 120 miles from here. Normally, exile is served in far more remote areas, usually in Siberia.

The sources said Mr. Yakir, whom most Soviet dissidents regard as a traitor to their cause, had telephoned some of his former friends from Ryazan. He had made one call to dissident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, who declined to talk to him, the sources added.

Viktor A. Krassin, 44, another dissident tried with Mr. Yakir who also confessed and recanted, has also been freed, according to the sources, but it was not known where he is now living.

Sentences Cut

Both men were sentenced to three years in jail and three in exile. But soon after their trial a Moscow appeals court reduced the sentences to a year and four months for Mr. Yakir and a year and a month for Mr. Krassin.

Since both had been held during a pretrial investigation for more than a year, this meant almost immediate release from prison.

It was the first known occasion when dissidents appealing their sentences had had their terms reduced. Asking for the reductions, the state prosecutor said both men were in poor health and were unlikely to survive three years in jail.

Pleas made on similar grounds in the past for other dissidents who have not recanted have been turned down and at least one has died in jail.

Mr. Yakir, a historian, and Mr. Krassin, an economist, had faced a maximum of seven years' confinement and five years' exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 70 of the criminal code.

According to official accounts, they testified to having been paid agents of anti-Soviet groups abroad and to having published an underground newsletter.

Mr. Yakir said at his trial that the whole idea of a political opposition in the Soviet Union had, in fact, been an "invention of bourgeois propaganda."

Mr. Yakir, who had been a major source of dissident news for Western newsmen before his arrest in June, 1972, also told the court he could not vouch for the reliability of the information he used to pass on. "I often passed on nothing but slander," he said.

He denied foreign press reports that he had been forced to repent and said, "My repentance was the fruit of my own reflection."

For Solidarity With the Dutch

Libyan Warns Bonn It Risk Having Its Oil Supplies Cu

From Wire Dispatches

COLOGNE, Nov. 1.—Libyan Ambassador to Bonn Jalal Mohammed Daghely warned West Germany last night that an expression of solidarity with the Netherlands in the present oil crisis could result in West Germany's own supplies being endangered.

In a radio interview Mr. Daghely referred to a call by the parliamentary floor leader of the opposition Christian Democrats, Karl Carstens, for the government to express its solidarity with the Netherlands which is being subjected to the Arab oil boycott.

Political observers explained that Mr. Carstens meant that West Germany should share its oil with the Netherlands and not merely pay lip service to solidarity.

Mr. Daghely said in the interview: "I believe that the Federal Republic's oil imports are safe if the government holds to the decision of the OAPEC [Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries], because this decision, which says no mineral oil to supporters of Israel, is clear.

"The stricter the government holds to this decision, the surer it is that Arab oil will continue to flow to Germany.

"But," he continued, "if the government so behaves as opposition leader Carstens [requested], with his demand for solidarity with Holland, then the Arab oil supplies to the Federal Republic could be endangered."

The ambassador said, "I agree with Mr. Carstens that European solidarity is necessary—if it leads to Holland switching to a neutral policy in the Israel question—so that the winter will not b cold for Europe."

He said the oil boycott be lifted when a just and fu solution was found t problems in the Middle Ea

He added that the mon oil-consuming countries be the OAPEC decision, the it would be possible to f peaceful solution.

As far as oil price dev ments were concerned, Daghely said, they were up with the general price de ments in the world.

In Amman, Saudi Arabia confirmed that it had b further oil supplies to the N lands.

The official Saudi P Agency, in a broadcast mon here, quoted a "respo source" as saying: "All tha been broadcast and publish the past few days about th dom of Saudi Arabia Saudi oil to Holland is tr

In Paris, officials said Prime Minister Pierre M plans to call on Frenchm voluntarily cut oil consum but that France faces shortage.

In Copenhagen, the g ment today asked its partners to bring their gasoline and oil to a exercise this month.

The exercise, Absalon 2 was scheduled to start in mark Sunday. In view of th ernment's efforts to redu consumption, the Ministry fense today said that De will not be able to supply units with engine fuel duri exercise.

In Washington, the C Living Council said yes that the retail price of g and home heating oil can creased starting today as higher costs.

The president of the N Congress of Petroleum Re said he expected that gasoline stations would prices by one penny a gal once.

Nixon Meets Mrs. Meir

(Continued from Page 1)

Geneva, Rhodes, Jerusalem, "even Cairo."

Mrs. Meir stressed that Israel's first priority at the moment is to obtain the release of wounded prisoners held by Egypt and Syria. She singled out Syria as having mistreated soldiers taken in the 1967 war and still being held.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has said Israeli prisoners will not be released until Israeli forces return to the Oct. 22 cease-fire lines. Syria has refused to take part even in the exploratory talks.

Asked why it is in the U.S. interest to support Israel, Mrs. Meir replied: "Why should it be so surprising that a big power should not want to see a little power dumped into the sea?"

Mr. Kissinger is to leave Monday for visits to four Arab countries on his way to China. He will not stop in Israel, but Mrs. Meir's meetings here—which the administration says were initiated by Israel—will bring the premier up to date on U.S. thinking.

However, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, whose area of interest is the Middle East, will accompany Mr. Kissinger to the Arab capitals and, afterward, will stop at Jerusalem to meet with Israeli officials.

He presumably will carry the Arab reaction to Mr. Kissinger's efforts.

Egypt's foreign minister, Ismail Fahmi, who is also visiting Washington, has sought to get U.S. support for Cairo's demand for an Israeli pullback to the battle lines existing on Oct. 22 when the United Nations cease-fire first was to take effect.

In her meeting with the President, Mrs. Meir was believed to have sought U. S. assurances of continuing support in weapons and supplies for Israel. The Israeli leader reportedly is under heavy domestic pressure over the conduct of the 18-day-long war, which has been extremely costly in lives and equipment for both sides.

However, Washington is pursuing the gingerly reopened channel with the Arabs represented by Mr. Fahmi's visit here, and Israeli officials are apprehensive that the United States, under the threat of an oil cut-off by Arab states, may barter away certain Israeli battlefield gains in the peace search.

Cairo announced the promotion of Mr. Fahmi to foreign minister yesterday. His promotion, announced shortly after he conferred with President Nixon, renewed speculation here that Mr. Fahmi and Mrs. Meir might be brought together for a meeting through the intervention of the United States. Israeli sources said Tuesday such a meeting was out of the question because of Mr. Fahmi's lesser rank. Analysts here now think it is possible that such a meeting may occur before Mr. Fahmi departs tomorrow.

Nixon Goes to Florida

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—President Nixon left for Florida today on such short notice that a small group of reporters that customarily travels on his jetliner was left behind.

It apparently was the first time in Mr. Nixon's presidency that he departed on such short notice that the "Air Force-1 travel pool" was left behind.

Iran Drug Sellers Shot

TEHRAN, Nov. 1 (AP).—Three drug peddlers were executed by firing squad today. Iran has now executed 186 persons since a new law was passed in 1970.

Soviet Press Ends Attack Against Nix

By Hedrick Smit

MOSCOW, Nov. 1.—The Soviet Union, apparently moving to smooth over differences with Washington on the Middle East, has abruptly dropped its criticism of President Nixon's handling of the crisis last week.

The shift in the tenor of coverage suggested that Moscow was more satisfied with the statements by Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger were taking steps to insure a lasting cease-fire and to promote progress toward an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

For the previous three days, major Soviet newspapers had played up the cleavage that had developed between Washington and Western Europe over the Middle East crisis.

In particular, the Soviet press had reported sharp West European disenchantment with Mr. Nixon for having put U.S. forces on alert without prior NATO advance warning, on the grounds that Moscow was preparing to intervene unilaterally. Before that, the Soviet press had criticized Mr. Nixon for "adventurism" and for "absurd" charges.

But yesterday, the tone changed sharply, replaced by strikingly straightforward coverage of Mr. Kissinger's meeting in Washington with Egypt's foreign minister, Ismail Fahmi.

The Soviet press also glossed over without comment the decision of the Nixon administration to postpone an attempt to gain congressional approval for easier tariff conditions for Soviet exports to the United States. The labor newspaper, Trud, however, carried a lengthy commentary chastising some unnamed opponents of such concessions to Moscow.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Clo
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Clo
ANKARA	3	37	Sno
ATHENS	14	57	Clo
BEIRUT	22	72	Clo
BELGRADE	4	39	Fai
BERLIN	5	41	Clo
BRUSSELS	16	61	Fai
BUDAPEST	5	41	Fai
CAIRO	—	—	Unr
CASABLANCA	25	79	Clo
COPENHAGEN	1	43	Clo
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Clo
DUBLIN	12	54	Clo
EDINBURGH	10	50	Rai
FLORENCE	17	63	Clo
FRANKFURT	8	46	Clo
GENEVA	—	—	Unr
ISTANBUL	6	43	Clo
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Clo
LISBON	18	66	Clo
LONDON	11	52	Clo
MADRID	16	65	Clo
MILAN	11	52	Clo
MONTREAL	6	43	Clo
MOSCOW	—1	32	Sno
MUNICH	5	41	Clo
NEW YORK	13	55	Rai
NICE	15	65	Fai
OSLO	8	46	Clo
PARIS	17	34	Fai
PRAGUE	8	47	Fai
ROME	18	65	Rai
SOFIA	3	37	Clo
STOCKHOLM	3	37	Clo
TEHRAN	21	70	Clo
TEL AVIV	—	—	Una
TUNIS	19	66	Clo
VENICE	11	52	Clo
VIENNA	2	37	Fai
WARSAW	2	36	Fai
WASHINGTON	17	64	Clo
ZURICH	3	41	Clo

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., at 1300 GMT, others at 1200

To Relay Watergate Lies

Nixon Election Leader Charges He Was 'Used'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (IHT). —Clark MacGregor, who directed President Nixon's landslide re-election victory, testified today that he was deceived, used and kept ignorant of the Watergate cover-up that was going on around him.

Appearing before the Senate Watergate committee, the former Minnesota congressman and White House aide contradicted the testimony of an earlier witness who had sworn that he repeatedly tried to warn Mr. MacGregor of high-level involvement in the Watergate affair.

Mr. MacGregor took charge of Mr. Nixon's re-election committee two weeks after the June 17, 1972, break-in at Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate buildings complex, succeeding former Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Robert C. Mardian, a former assistant attorney general and Nixon re-election committee lawyer, has told the Senate panel that he tried several times to tell Mr. MacGregor that previous committee denials of official involvement in Watergate were untrue, but that Mr. MacGregor refused to listen.

Mr. MacGregor testified today there was only one occasion on which Mr. Mardian attempted to warn him and that he didn't turn off the conversation.

Colleagues 'Assured Me'

He said that it prompted him to repeat his inquiries on the subject to other re-election committee officials, "who assured me they were telling the grand jury under oath what they had told me previously"—that they had no involvement in Watergate.

He said that in retrospect he can see how the cover-up conspirators used him by coaxing him to issue repeated denials to the press. "I was kept ignorant," Mr. MacGregor testified. "It doesn't make one happy to subsequently learn that one has been used."

He indicated that those who were using him included John D. Ehrlichman and John W. Dean 3d, then both on the White House staff, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Mardian and re-election committee deputy Jeb Stuart Magruder.

But he specifically excluded President Nixon from that group. "I think I ought to make it crystal clear I do not include the President of the United States in the category of people I say used me," Mr. MacGregor said.

In another aspect of the Watergate scandal, The New York Times said today that former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst told Archibald Cox about President Nixon's order to delay the appeal of an anti-trust ruling involving the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. only after Mr. Kleindienst became convinced that he might be indicted.

Sources' Report

The Times said that, according to sources familiar with the circumstances, Mr. Kleindienst—before going to Mr. Cox, who was then the special Watergate prosecutor—told friends that he was sure he would be indicted for perjury in connection with his testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee during its 1972 hearings on his nomination as attorney general.

Mr. Kleindienst issued a statement yesterday, saying that he "did not perjure myself or give false information to the Senate Judiciary Committee" when he was asked about pressure from the White House staff concerning the ITT anti-trust actions.

Because of what he termed "distorted and misleading accounts of my conduct that have appeared in the press," Mr. Kleindienst, now practicing law in Washington, said that, in connection with the appeal in the ITT case, "The President called me and, without any discussion, ordered me to drop the appeal. Immediately thereafter, I sent word to the President that if he persisted in that direction I would be compelled to submit my resignation." He was then deputy attorney general.

Mr. Kleindienst said that he obtained an extension of the time period within which he could file an appeal to the Supreme Court "to enable the President to consider my position." Mr. Kleindienst, who later became attorney general but resigned after Watergate, added that Mr. Nixon "changed his mind," the appeal was filed and the case eventually settled out of court in what Mr. Kleindienst characterized as "a settlement highly advantageous to the United States." Others have described the settlement as more advantageous to the corporation.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., yesterday suggested that the Justice Department was a possible source of the leak to The New York Times about President Nixon's intervention in the ITT case. Mr. Cox agreed.

At a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on the President's firing of Mr. Cox, Sen. Kennedy said he understood that last Friday Mr. Cox's former staff had briefed Justice Department officials on the investigations by the special prosecutor's office.

The senator asked Mr. Cox: "Could that information about the call to Mr. Kleindienst have been part of the briefing?".

"I'm told that it was," Mr. Cox replied. Later, during a luncheon recess, Mr. Cox told newsmen that "the Justice Department might have been the cause of the leak."



NYT.

Sen. James Buckley



AP.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield

Credibility Seen Cut Further

Congress Strongly Skeptical Over Nixon's Claim on Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

bility that has engulfed this administration."

The presidential conversations which the White House reported not to have been recorded were with former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Assurance Cited

Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., the chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, said that he had been assured by the White House as recently as Oct. 19 that all nine tapes sought by his committee for its investigation were complete.

Referring to statements made by J. Fred Buzhardt jr., a White House lawyer, that the Nixon-Mitchell tape was not recorded because the telephone call was not made on an extension connected to the taping system, and that the Nixon-Dean conversation in the Oval Office did not exist on tape because of a malfunction or basic inadequacy in the system, Sen. Lowell P. Weicker jr., R., Conn., a Watergate panel member, commented that "We all presume that what Mr. Buzhardt has stated is the truth."

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge, D., Ga., also a member of the Watergate committee, was less willing to accept the word of the White House.

'Further Doubts'

He said: "The announcement by the President that the tapes of conversations with former Attorney General Mitchell and former White House Counsel Dean are nonexistent will create further doubts in the minds of the public about the President's credibility."

However, some Republicans in Congress appeared willing to give the President the benefit of the doubt.

"This machine age isn't always perfect," said Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Republican leader in the Senate.

But among Democrats, disbelief was a more common reaction.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., said: "As Bob Kerr [the late Democratic senator from Oklahoma] used to say, 'I thought I had seen and heard everything and I've been to the Dallas fair twice.'"

'Incredible' Statement

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., who lost the presidency to Mr. Nixon in 1968, called the latest White House statement "incredible."

"Surely the President and his counsel must have known the situation during all of the discussions with the courts and with the Senate committee," Sen. Humphrey said in a statement. "This doesn't have the characteristic of a recent discovery. The public is fed up with this sort of business."

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, said simply: "It's the living end."

Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., said: "This hurts him. It further hurts the matter of credibility in government because many, many people will be very skeptical."

Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., said: "Coincidences, coincidences, coincidences. It may be true, but it is regrettable that one even has to question a President's statement."

The former special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, had sought nine tapes on behalf of grand juries investigating the Watergate break-in and cover-up. A recording of Mr. Nixon's June 20 conversation with Mr. Mitchell was sought because it "apparently was the first direct contact after the Watergate break-in between... the President and Mitchell... so that what Mitchell reported may be highly material," Mr. Cox said.

The conversation was four minutes long, and Mr. Mitchell has testified that the Watergate break-in did not come up. The Democratic national headquarters was broken into three days earlier, on June 17, 1972.

'Leading Questions'

Dean testified at the Senate Watergate committee hearing that he suspected that his meeting with Mr. Nixon on April 15 was being taped because Mr. Nixon was asking "leading questions."

Dean said that at one point in the meeting Mr. Nixon turned his back to the office, walked to a corner of the office and said "in a barely audible tone" that he had probably been foolish to discuss with former special presidential counsel Charles W. Colson the possibility of clemency for E. Howard Hunt jr., one of the Watergate conspirators.

Dean also testified that his attorney said the President had informed the government that a White House tape recording contained a record of Dean asking for immunity from prosecution.

Dean said he believed the tape was of the April 15 meeting, but added, "I do not know if such a tape exists."

Dean also testified before the Watergate committee that Mr. Nixon told him on April 15 that he had been joking on March 13 when the President said it would be no problem raising $1 million in hush money for Hunt and other Watergate defendants.

"If true and accurate," Mr. Cox has said, Dean's testimony "would indicate an important dimension of the cover-up."

Mr. Buzhardt reported that the two tapes did not exist to U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, to whom the White House had pledged to surrender the tapes for judicial review. Mr. Nixon, in a reversal, vowed to give up the tapes after the outcry following the firing of Mr. Cox.

Nixon Names Saxbe to Post

(Continued from Page 1)

iar with and one that I am happy to tackle."

"I do understand and comprehend the difficult times that I feel that our country is in, a crisis of leadership," he said. "I believe that I can help solve this problem."

Mr. Bork said that Mr. Jaworski will have the same charter Mr. Cox had, with the additional commitment which the President made regarding his power to dismiss him.

Mr. Jaworski has been promised "the full cooperation of the executive branch in the pursuit of his investigation," Mr. Bork said. "Should he disagree with a decision of the administration with regard to the release of presidential documents, there will be no restrictions placed on his freedom of action."

Mr. Bork said that the decision to name Mr. Jaworski "is one I made personally."

Sen. Saxbe participated "in the closing stages of the selection process and concurred in the result," Mr. Bork said. "The selection also has the approval of President Nixon."

In answer to a question, Mr. Bork said he had told Mr. Jaworski that he believed the staff assembled by Mr. Cox "is indispensable to the rapid investigation and prosecution of these cases, and Mr. Jaworski fully agrees."

Justice Dept. Sees No Wrongdoing

Rebozo Is Cleared in Stolen Stock Case

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP). —The Justice Department said yesterday it has decided that C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, President Nixon's close friend, did not engage in criminal conduct when he cashed $91,500 in stolen stock in 1968.

The Washington Post reported last week (IHT, Oct. 27-28) that a sworn statement and other records in a Miami court case indicate Mr. Rebozo cashed the stock after he was told by an insurance investigator it was stolen.

The $91,500 represented 300 of 900 shares of stock that had been stolen from the vaults of E. F. Hutton and Co., a New York stock brokerage firm. The 900 shares had been pledged as collateral for a loan from Key Biscayne Bank in Florida.

Mr. Rebozo, who is the chairman and president of the bank, had handled the loan transaction.

Edward T. Joyce, the deputy chief of the Justice Department's organized crime racketeering section, said the department made the decision not to prosecute on Friday.

He said the department did not conduct any new interviews with the participants in the transaction, including George H. Riley jr., the insurance investigator.

Mr. Joyce said the department had interviewed Mr. Rebozo when it prosecuted eight persons, four of them identified as members or associate members of the Mafia, for conspiring to steal the stock. Convictions in the case were obtained in 1971.

"Even assuming Riley told him [Mr. Rebozo] the stock was stolen," Mr. Joyce said, Mr. Rebozo did not violate any laws.

The reason, he said, is that "for there to be a criminal offense, the 300 shares of IBM [International Business Machines Corp.] stock would have to be considered as stolen."

Mr. Joyce said that when the borrower, Charles L. Lewis, brought the stock into Mr. Rebozo's bank to serve as collateral for a loan, Mr. Rebozo had the stock—then in the name of Hutton—transferred into Mr. Lewis's name.

After Mr. Rebozo transferred the stock into Mr. Lewis's name, Mr. Joyce said, "Lewis, being a holder in due course, without notice, got title to the stock. Thus there were no stolen stock certificates in the Rebozo bank."

Holder in due course is a legal term that means that under certain circumstances a person who buys securities and has them transferred into his name may become the legal owner of the securities even if the securities were stolen, as long as he was not aware they were stolen when they were put in his name.

Rebozo Interview

MIAMI, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Mr. Rebozo took $100,000 in cash from billionaire Howard Hughes's intermediary and put it in his safety deposit box with written instructions that it be turned over to President Nixon's 1972 campaign officials "if something should happen to me," he said in an interview in the Miami Herald.

Mr. Rebozo broke his usual silence on political matters to deny any wrongdoing and to proclaim that 12 weeks of intensive Internal Revenue Service scrutiny had cleared him of any impropriety in the contribution controversy.

The interview evoked repeated denials of news reports that Mr. Rebozo had used influence to keep competition away from his Key Biscayne Bank; "laundered" campaign checks from the Bahamas; knew in advance that he had been given stolen bonds, or served as a Nixon fund-raiser, although he admitted "arranging" some meetings for prospective GOP donors.



NYT.

C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo

1969 Magruder Memo Says

Nixon Asked Aides to Counter Critical Press

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT). —During a one-month period in the fall of 1969, President Nixon made 21 requests to his top aides to take action to counter what the President saw as unfavorable news coverage, according to a memorandum made public last night by Sen. Lowell P. Weicker jr., R., Conn.

The memorandum, written by Jeb Stuart Magruder, then a White House assistant to H.R. Haldeman, who was the presidential chief of staff, complained that "shotgunning the media" was not effective.

It suggested that the administration could better "get the media" if it used such tactics as harassment by the Internal Revenue Service and the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department.

Attached to the memorandum was a log of the President's requests between the middle of September and the middle of October, 1969.

The material was disclosed by Sen. Weicker, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, on Martin Agronsky's "Evening Edition," a television program on the Eastern Educational Network.

Magruder Gave Memo

The memorandum was given to the Watergate committee by Magruder.

Sen. Weicker said last night that there was "no way to know if Haldeman acted on the memo" but that "it shows the type of thinking that was going on at the White House."

In some cases, the President sought to promote his activities. He asked Herbert C. Klein to generate letters to Newsweek magazine "mentioning the President's tremendous reception in Miss. and [at] last Sat. Miami Dolphin football game."

In other requests, Mr. Nixon tried to use the press to attack political opponents. For example, he asked Mr. Klein to "have the Chicago Tribune hit Sen. [Charles H.] Percy [R. Ill.] hard on his ties with the peace group."

During the month covered by the log, the President asked that complaints about coverage be registered with all three commercial television networks. Time, Newsweek and Life magazines and Jack Anderson, the columnist.

In no case was any specific action against reporters, magazines or networks suggested.

In the memorandum, entitled "The Shotgun Versus the Rifle," Magruder, who pleaded guilty during the summer to obstruction of justice in the Watergate case, said that "this continual daily attempt to get the media" was "very unfruitful and wasteful of our time."

Magruder suggested that "a major impact" could be made in the following ways:

- By having the Federal Communications Commission begin "an official monitoring system" to prove bias on the part of the networks.
- By threatening anti-trust action against various news organizations.
- By threatening an IRS investigation of "the various organizations that we are most concerned about."
- By providing favorable newsmen with exclusive information.
- By conducting "major letter-writing efforts" through the Republican National Committee.

Cosgrave Orders Probe of Dublin Copter Jailbreak

DUBLIN, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave ordered a special security investigation after the dramatic helicopter escape of three top Irish Republican Army prisoners from Dublin's Mountjoy Jail yesterday.

In a speech to parliament, the premier said his government was shocked by the escape of Seamus Twomey, the former chief of staff of the Provisionals in Northern Ireland, and Kevin Mallon and Jim O'Hagen, two other top Provisionals.

Mr. Cosgrave said that even before the inquiry is set up there will be "certain interim measures as a matter of urgency." He said the breakout revealed "certain weaknesses" in the prison system.

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Ford Denies Wrongdoing At Hearings

(Continued from Page 1)

press 13 times, "a moderate electorate, and my own views are not as conservative as might have been implied.

"I consider myself a moderate certainly on domestic affairs," he said, "a conservative on fiscal affairs and an internationalist on foreign policy."

In regard to the 1970 campaign funds, Rep. Ford said he got more money than he needed and sent it to the campaign committee to distribute to others. He said he sometimes told donors to send money directly to the House campaign committee rather than to his own campaign.

"Historically, a person in the leadership capacity does get contributions... that are way above our needs for campaigns," said Rep. Ford, the House minority leader.

He said there was no understanding between him and the committee that the money be funneled back to him.

"I believe in this case there is no violation of the laws whatsoever," Rep. Ford said.

Rep. Ford was nominated by President Nixon for vice-president after Spiro T. Agnew resigned the post Oct. 10 and pleaded no contest to a charge of income-tax evasion.

Questioned by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D., W.Va., in a reference to the Watergate case, Rep. Ford said a president should obey an order of the Supreme Court. He also said he could foresee no circumstances under which a president would be justified in withholding information about the commission of serious crimes.

"I don't think any person in this country is above the law," Rep. Ford said.

He said under questioning it might have been much more helpful" if Mr. Nixon had revealed earlier that two key conversations concerned with the Watergate case had not been tape-recorded.

Soviet Ends Again

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 1—The Soviet Union is moving to smooth differences with the Middle East abruptly dramatized by President Nixon's crisis last week.

The shift is reflected in Soviet press coverage of the Middle East war and Mr. Nixon's steps to bring about a cease-fire and to move toward an overall settlement of the major issues underlying the Arab-Israeli conflict.

For the first time since the Middle East crisis began Oct. 6, Soviet newspapers have reported in detail on the diplomatic maneuvering in the United Nations Security Council that led to the Nixon-Brezhnev agreement on a cease-fire and the dispatch of United Nations peacekeeping forces to the Middle East.

Before that, Soviet newspapers criticized Mr. Nixon's "adventurist" and "absurd" charges that Moscow was violating the cease-fire.

But yesterday, Pravda, the Communist Party daily, carried a front-page report on Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's meeting in Moscow with Soviet leaders, including Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The Soviet press has also played up the Nixon administration's efforts to get Congress to approve a trade bill that would grant Moscow most-favored-nation tariff treatment, paving the way for increased U.S. exports to the Soviet Union.

Aide to Nixon Removed Tape 3 Months Before Lack Found

(Continued from Page 1)

t know for whom the tapes ken by Mr. Bull on July 11, ere intended. In reply to a estion on whether he knew if e Dean tape was given to Mr. aldeman, Mr. Zumwalt said he d not know.

In addition, the box in which e tape was stored was introced as evidence. It bore the arking "Part 1" and under oss-examination, Mr. Zumwalt id that it was "possible" that Part 2 existed.

Before the hearing began, the hite House offered to let Judge rica listen to the tapes for the pril 11-16 period so that he uld hear for himself that the pe ran out before the Dean nversation.

Yesterday, Mr. Zumwalt testid that when the primary tape n out, a back-up machine was posed to turn itself on autotically. It was this automatic itching mechanism that failed, th the result that the Deanxon conversation was not corded, Mr. Zumwalt said.

Mr. Zumwalt said he knew of other instance in which the tomatic machines had failed record. He said he had not reembered the April 15 malfuncn until Mr. Buzhardt reminded n of it.

Federal prosecutors said Mr. Zumwalt told them earlier yesterday that he couldn't recall any malfunctions at all.

Mr. Buzhardt also asked Judge Sirica to get electronics experts to determine if the remaining seven subpoenaed tapes "are complete and have not been tampered with in any form."

The prosecutors concurred in the request and Judge Sirica asked that the prosecution staff and the White House each suggest an expert.

Mr. Buzhardt told the court that "it was not until several weeks ago, when the President considered disclosure, that a review of the tapes by him was commenced."

"It was not definitely determined that the two conversations in question were not recorded until late last week," he said.

Mr. Buzhardt told the court yesterday that the Mitchell-Nixon conversation had not been taped because it was carried on over a White House extension that was not hooked to the recording system.

Mr. Buzhardt said that the two tapes were discovered not to exist about two weeks ago, and that the intervening time was spent searching for them.

Besides Mr. Zumwalt, Mr. Buzhardt said that he would call two other witnesses to prove that the tapes do not exist.

Goldwater Sees Nixon at Nadir

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said today that President Nixon's credibility "has reached an all-time low from which he may not be able to recover" and renewed his appeal for Mr. Nixon to testify before the Watergate committee.

The senator issued his statement in the wake of yesterday's White House assertion that two of the nine Watergate tapes do not exist.

"As one schooled in electronics," Sen. Goldwater said, "I can understand it, but as a practical person in close touch with the American people, I doubt that they will accept this."

Cosmos Carries Animals

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (AP).—The Soviet Union has launched an earth satellite carrying animals to test "life-sustaining systems," Tass announced today. The vehicle, Cosmos-605, was put into orbit yesterday.

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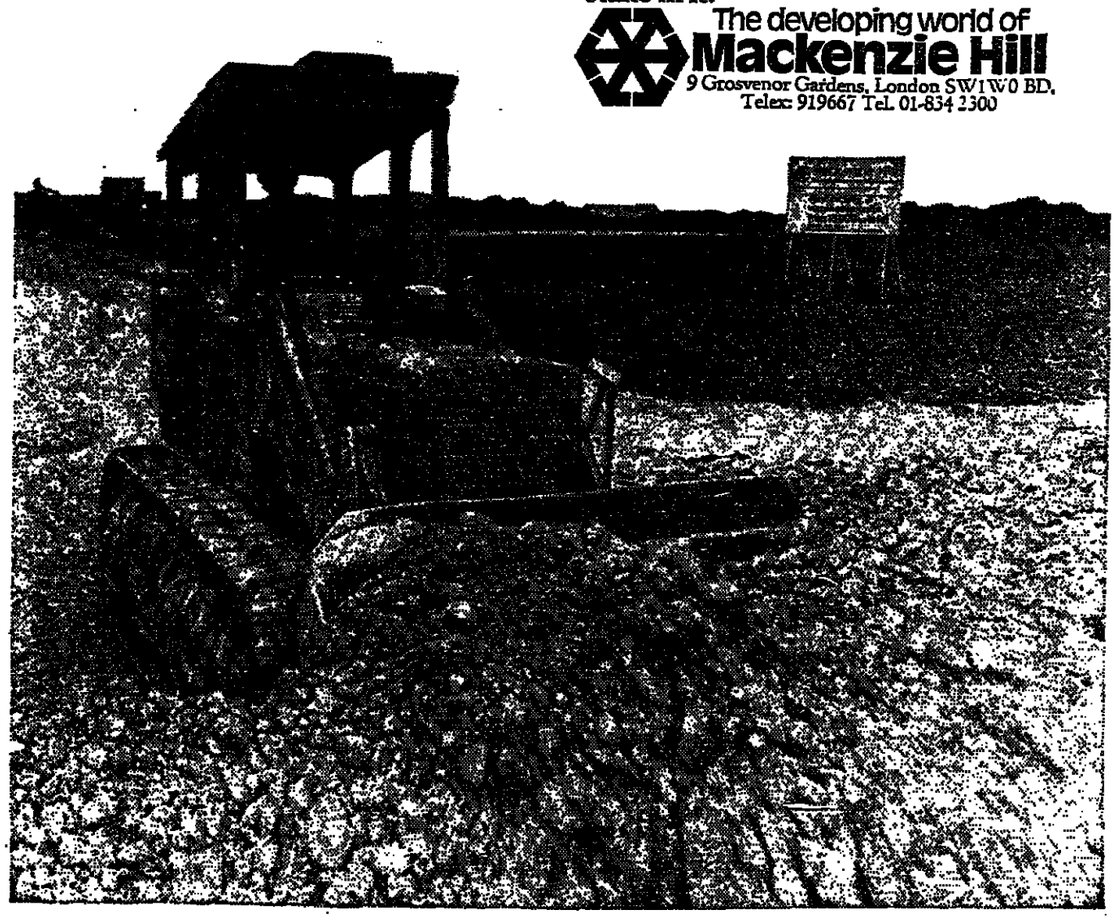
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Maryland Governor Refunds Campaign Gifts by Contractors

By Ben A. Franklin

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 1 (NYT).—Maryland's Gov. Marvin Mandel, the Democrat who succeeded former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew as this state's chief executive in 1969, reported yesterday that he had returned $53,950 in contributions for his 1974 re-election campaign to 40 consulting engineers and architects.

The $53,950 was formally reported to state election officials to have been returned by check within the last 10 days, pursuant to a two-month-old pledge by the governor to refuse further campaign gifts from engineers and architects who without competitive bidding have received, or could receive, state contracts for design work on highways, buildings, bridges and sewer systems.

The governor's office said yesterday that an additional $10,100 from two construction firm officials and their wives would be refunded soon.

The unusual action was a response by Gov. Mandel to persistent suggestions—all emphatically denied—that his administration, too, may have been involved in the "long-standing system of kickbacks" described by federal prosecutors in the Agnew scandal. His refunds included one of $2,500 to the Baltimore consulting firm of Matz, Childs & Associates, Inc.

Matz, Childs is one of the companies whose top officers have been named as bribe-givers both to Agnew and to N. Dale Anderson, a Democrat who is the chief executive of suburban Baltimore County, having succeeded Agnew in that post in 1967. The accused heads of the Baltimore firm Lester Matz and John C. Childs were dismissed last week by executives of their parent company, Walter Kidde & Co. of Clifton, N.J.

In a statement to government aides who investigated Agnew, Mr. Matz and Mr. Childs said that they made regular cash payments to Agnew, both as governor and as Vice-President, totaling about $50,000 over several years in return for state and federal contracts.

In Anderson Case

On Aug. 23, when the grand jury that was then investigating Agnew indicted Mr. Anderson on 39 counts of bribery and extortion, the Matz, Childs firm was accused by the government of having paid Mr. Anderson $5,600 in kickbacks. Mr. Anderson has pleaded not guilty to the charges against him. Mr. Matz and Mr. Childs have become key witnesses for the prosecution.

Yesterday's filing of a campaign-contribution statement by Gov. Mandel disclosed that his list of 3,180 contributors was, for the most part, free of the names of individuals or companies associated with the Agnew and Anderson investigations.

Scheel, Gromyko Hail Progress in Bonn-Soviet Ties

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (UPI).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel held two rounds of talks today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Tass said. The press agency gave no details.

Mr. Scheel told Mr. Gromyko at a luncheon that joint efforts to improve relations between their two nations, after the signing of their 1971 treaty on cooperation, had been successful, Tass reported.

It said that Mr. Gromyko told his visitor: "Today's talks show that we have a strong foundation on which to build up a durable structure of bilateral relations."

On his arrival yesterday for a four-day visit, Mr. Scheel told newsmen that he had a "long catalogue" of subjects to discuss here, including the Middle East, economic cooperation and other matters.

Moscow Meeting On Peace Ends

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The Moscow-sponsored World Congress of Peace Forces, in its closing session last night, called for a peace program that ignored the issue of dissent in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

Although a few delegates had accused the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia of persecuting dissidents and had appealed for political prisoners to be amnestied, there was no hint of the issue in the final communiqué of the congress.

House Approves Arms Measure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—A $21.3-billion weapons authorization bill was passed by the House yesterday, despite inclusion of an amendment banning the closing of eight Public Health Service hospitals.

The hospital closing ban is a Senate proposal that had originally drawn House opposition. Two weeks ago the House refused to even consider the weapons bill containing it.

However, House members relented after being assured that hearings will be held on measures to cut costs in the operation of the hospitals.

4 Probes Eye Milk Group's Political Gifts

Donations to Both U.S. Parties Involved

By Roy Reed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Watergate investigators are looking into the possibility that the nation's largest milk-marketing cooperative may have made illegal corporate contributions to both major parties in the last two presidential elections.

Investigators for four federal probes got access this week to the financial records of Associated Milk Producers, Inc., of San Antonio, Texas. They are from the Senate Watergate committee, the Watergate grand jury in Washington, the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department and the U.S. attorney's office in Little Rock, Ark.

David L. Parr, once one of the most powerful leaders of the milk lobby and formerly special counsel to Associated Milk Producers, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Little Rock in September, charged with funneling corporate funds illegally to the 1968 presidential campaign of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, who was then the Vice-President.

Sen. Humphrey and his 1968 fund-raiser, Robert Short of Minneapolis, said yesterday that they knew of no illegal contributions to the Humphrey presidential campaign.

Nixon Fund Aided

The Nixon administration has been accused by several critics of granting a large increase in federal milk-price supports in exchange for an apparently legal 1972 Nixon re-election campaign gift of $422,500 from Associated's legal political arm, the Committee for Thorough Agricultural Political Education (TAPE), and the political arms of two other large milk cooperatives.

The possibility of illegal milk lobby contributions—a direct corporate gift to the Nixon 1972 campaign—was raised last week in courtroom testimony by Joseph A. Rose jr. of San Antonio, a former lawyer for Associated who was dismissed in September. His testimony, part of a deposition in several lawsuits against Associated by farm-related organizations, began in public but then was ordered closed to the public.

He said he had been told by the secretary of TAPE, Robert Lilly, that certain money had been funneled directly to an unidentified political campaign.

He quoted Mr. Lilly as having told him, "It can't be recouped because it didn't go to something like the Committee to Re-Elect the President; it went direct."



Associated Press.

A NATION'S TRIBUTE—Queen Elizabeth, Lady Spencer Churchill and grandson Winston Churchill, M.P., looking at new bronze statue of Sir Winston Churchill after it was unveiled by Lady Spencer Churchill in Parliament Square yesterday, before a large crowd, facing the House of Commons. The 12-foot figure standing on a granite plinth is the work of Ivor Roberts-Jones. Public subscription paid the cost.

East German Atomic Reactor Is Said to Lack Basic Safety

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 1 (AP).—East Germany's first atomic reactor lacks fundamental safety equipment and in the event of an accident large areas of southern Scandinavia and Germany could be contaminated by radioactivity, according to nuclear experts.

The reactor plant, which is scheduled to begin operation at the beginning of next year, is situated at Lubmin, 20 kilometers from the old Baltic university town of Greifswald, and will when completed comprise four 440-megawatt reactors.

The usually well informed daily Svenska Dagbladet quoted Western nuclear experts today as saying the East German government rejected a report from the East German Radiation Institute which pointed out that the Russian-designed plant was enclosed by a nonreinforced shell which could collapse if exposed to intense steam pressure caused by a fracture in the piping of the refrigeration system.

According to the nuclear experts, the government has given permission for the construction in densely populated areas of nuclear plants with unsatisfactory safety equipment, partly due, they said, to short-term economic interest and to political pressure by the Soviet authorities.

Svenska Dagbladet said the Soviet Union claims that the piping would not break in Russian refrigeration systems, but the paper added that Russian atomic experts have privately expressed anxiety that the present form of construction would not bear a major leak without spreading radioactivity.

Soviet-designed nuclear plants are also under construction in Finland. Svenska Dagbladet reported, but the Finnish authorities have not accepted the Russian refrigeration system, making it a condition that Finnish nuclear plants be equipped with an emergency refrigerator manufactured by the American Westinghouse Corp.

East Germany Warns West On Smuggling of Refugees

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Erich Honecker, first secretary of the East German Communist party, said today that the smuggling of refugees to the West violates the Big-Four agreement on Berlin and could cause an East-West conflict.

Mr. Honecker said in an interview with the Communist party newspaper Neues Deutchland that West Germany is tolerating and encouraging misuse of the routes running to isolated West Berlin through East Germany.

The same charge was made today at an East Berlin trial of two West Germans and a West Berliner accused of working for professional escape organizations that help East Germans flee. The trial began Tuesday.

Letter and Spirit

"At the present time we are experiencing the nonfulfillment by Bonn of the letter and spirit of treaties," Mr. Honecker said.

"It is damaging to the national interest of the Federal Republic of Germany to pile up inflammable matter that at any time could cause a conflict.

"This includes the officially tolerated and even encouraged misuse of the transit routes between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin," he said.

Mr. Honecker's statement and the East Berlin trial led Western officials to fear that the Communists might be planning to reintroduce controls of traffic in violation of the Big-Four agreement designed to lessen tension here.

The agreement, which went into effect on June 4, 1972, provides for unhindered access to West Berlin. It abolished the harassing controls of traffic to and from Berlin at East German highway checkpoints.

Another target of testimony at the trial was the uncontrolled traffic of Western allied vehicles from East to West Berlin through the Friedrichstrasse crossing point for foreigners at the wall.

Witnesses said refugees are being smuggled through the wall in automobiles with American military plates.

6th Political Leader Killed in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 1 (AP).—A leftist Peronist labor leader was shot to death yesterday at his home by an unidentified armed group.

Pablo Marcelo Fredes, 43, a member of the transport workers union affiliated with the leftist faction of the Peronist movement, was the sixth political figure to have been killed in little more than a month.

Seoul Settles With Tokyo On Abduction

Apology to Be Made In Kidnapping of Kim

SEOUL, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Kim Yong Shik announced today that South Korea had reached a diplomatic settlement with Japan in their dispute over the abduction of Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo to Seoul on Aug. 8.

He also announced that South Korean Premier Kim Jong Pil was scheduled to visit Japan tomorrow to "express regrets" to the Japanese government and people over the kidnapping of the Korean opposition leader.

Foreign Minister Kim said at a news conference in his office that "the talks between Korea and Japan on Mr. Kim's case were all concluded today."

He disclosed three moves by the Seoul government for the settlement of the case:

- First Secretary Kim Dong Woon of the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo, whom the Japanese government named as a key figure in the abduction, has been dismissed and is being investigated. The first secretary, now back in Seoul, will be punished according to law, "depending on the results of the investigation."
- No legal action will be taken against Kim Dae Jung for his political activities conducted while he was in Japan and in the United States before his abduction "unless he commits anti-state acts again in the future."
- Premier Kim will visit Japan tomorrow to meet with Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka. He will "express regrets to the Japanese government and people" over the abduction incident since it took place in the heart of the Japanese capital and South Koreans were involved.

By dismissing and investigating Secretary Kim, the South Korean government has for the first time admitted indirectly that he might have been involved personally in the abduction case.

Because of the controversy, the Tokyo government postponed indefinitely the annual Japan-South Korea ministerial conference set for September.

Seoul Sentences 11 for Sedition

SEOUL, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—A court today jailed a university instructor for seven years and sentenced 10 other people, mostly students of the prestigious private Korea University, to up to five years each for plotting a rebellion to establish a Socialist government.

The instructor, Kim Nak-Chung, 37, was the leader of a campus group called the Nationalism Society, which, the prosecution charged, was aimed at overthrowing the present government.

The defendants, who were arrested by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency last May, denied that their group was a subversive organization.

After Huge Buildup in South

Some U.S. Experts Now Think Hanoi Plans Full-Scale War

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Nov. 1.—The most recent American protest of Hanoi's violations of the Vietnam peace agreements was prompted by a growing number of ominous signs in Indochina and the belief by some U.S. experts that a new full-scale war is quite possible.

The apprehension of some Americans on the scene is intensified by intelligence reports indicating that only a resumption of U.S. bombing could stem a new Hanoi offensive.

In addition, the North Vietnamese buildup has now reached such proportions that Hanoi could, at least for some time, act in defiance of its two major military suppliers, the Soviet Union and China.

These were only some of the considerations behind the U.S. note to Hanoi made public Tuesday. This note protested the "vast quantities of war material" and "large numbers of North Vietnamese troops" sent into South Vietnam since the Paris agreements were signed in January.

Until recently, the government tended to discount Saigon warnings of an offensive. The consensus seemed to be that the fragile peace could somehow be made to work despite fighting in remote areas. The buildup was seen as North Vietnam's method of keeping its options open and most experts thought Hanoi would opt for at least a nominal peace. But now U.S. officials are doing some rethinking.

Paraphrased for security reasons, here are some items from an up-to-date assessment of Hanoi's strength and intentions:

- Since January, the North Vietnamese force in South Vietnam has grown more powerful than ever.
- Although smaller than before, Soviet and Chinese assistance still arrives in the North. Analysts feel the North may gamble that it could win in the South without further help.
- About 6,000 tons a month of military supplies are flowing into the rebuilt port at Dong Ha in the "liberated zone" just below the Demilitarized Zone. More is going down the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Pipelines now extend far south.
- Five artillery regiments and three tank regiments have come south (mainly into the DMZ area) since the cease-fire.
- Combat troop strength (excluding the Viet Cong) is at 170,000 men. More supply and service forces are also available.
- Enough ammunition and hardware has been stockpiled in forward areas to sustain an offensive for almost a year.
- Enough tanks, artillery and other equipment are also now in place to permit Hanoi to launch such an offensive almost immediately although other factors indicate that the choice moment is still some months off.
- Since the Paris agreements were signed, the North Vietnamese have doubled their already formidable air defenses in the South, including the same array of sophisticated missiles which were so effective in Egyptian hands in the early days of the latest Mideast war.

The South Vietnamese Air Force is already barred from the area below the 17th parallel that is most heavily seeded with these missiles. Experts express doubts that the air force could survive an all-out effort to penetrate this anti-aircraft screen, which extends as far south as the Ashau Valley, about 50 miles below the DMZ.

North Vietnam's new potency in ground-to-air rockets, in fact, is viewed by many as the most serious aspect of the situation. The war in the Middle East may well have increased the chances for a new outbreak in South Vietnam.

SAMs' Performance

In effect, the Egyptians succeeded in using their arsenal of SAM-2s, SAM-3s and SAM-7s to gain initial control of the air over the battlefield. Saigon's nervousness over this situation has been increased by reports that some North Vietnamese missile trainees were present on the Syrian front.

In general, intelligence analysts in South Vietnam chart three possible courses for Hanoi—all three based on the view that North Vietnam's determination to dominate the South remains unchanged. These options are:

- To follow the "political" path in continued efforts to erode and overthrow the South Vietnamese government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.
- Another full-scale offensive designed to defeat the South Vietnamese Army on one or more battlefields and thus cause the government to crumble.
- A phased, limited offensive beginning with attacks on outposts and efforts to win this year's rice harvest, building up to major provincial attacks and finally a thrust at Saigon or possibly the old imperial capital of Hué.

There are signs that Hanoi has already tentatively decided on the last option. Of the Saigon Army's 26 major outposts firing Communist zones, two have recently been overrun (one with the use of tanks) and others being harassed more strongly than ever. In addition, reconfighting in the Mekong Delta suggests the target is rice more than anything else—and rice is vital to Hanoi's plans.

© Los Angeles Times.

House Panel Forgets Ban on GIs in Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Nov. (UPI).—The Vietnam war has slipped so quickly from the mind of the House of Representatives that the Pentagon has had to remind a House committee to legislate against it.

The Pentagon phoned the committee to say the committee had forgotten to include in a defense weapons bill an amendment prohibiting the reintroduction of American forces into Indochina, it was disclosed yesterday.

"We almost blew that one," a committe staff member said. "It's embarrassing. It [the amendment] apparently fell through the cracks as we were clipping and pasting all the different amendments."

Cambodia Says Fighting Rages In 5 Provinces

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 1 (AP).—The Cambodian military command today reported fighting in five of the country's outlying provinces, including an air, naval and land operation to retake insurgent-held seacoast town of Kep.

Infantry troops were moving from several directions against the town, while naval artillery provided support fire from an offshore island of Koh Tonsay and fighter-bombers went into action against Khmer Rouge insurgent positions, the command said.

Kep, a resort town 84 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on the Gulf of Thailand, was captured by insurgents in April.

In Kompong Chhnang Province insurgents yesterday fired 82-mm mortar rounds on the town of Phsar Krom, wounding four civilians, two of them children, a command said.

Fighting was also reported in the twin villages of Tram Kha and Srang, 24 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, and at Prek Kteang on Provincial Route 2.

Knopf, 2 Authors Sue Because CIA Censored Book

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—In what their lawyers called a second Pentagon papers case, authors and publisher of a forthcoming book about the Central Intelligence Agency have filed suit in federal court to enjoin the government from deleting roughly 10 percent of the book's material and to halt all interference with its publication.

The suit was filed on behalf of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., publisher of the book, which has the working title of "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," and two co-authors, Victor L. Marchetti, a former executive assistant to the CIA's deputy director, and John D. Marks, a former State Department employee.

A previous court ruling on the case in March had led to a CIA review of the manuscript.

Floyd Abrams, who was one of the lawyers representing The New York Times in the Pentagon papers case and who now represents Knopf, said previous court rulings on the case in question had been concerned with Mr. Marchetti and his alleged obligations under the secrecy provision he signed when he joined the CIA in 1955.

"What is new here is that Knopf has entered the case under the freedom of the press statutes," Mr. Abrams said.

Top Police Officer Jailed in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Police Superintendent Ernest Hunt, former commander of Hong Kong's homicide squad, was today found guilty of a bribery offense and sentenced to a year in jail.

Hunt, a 44-year-old former member of the Glamorgan Constabulary in Wales, was charged with maintaining a standard of living above his apparent means.



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Relating Forces of Nature

Physicists Find New Support for the 'Unified Field Theory'

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—A result of experiments conducted in Switzerland, some physicists have come to believe that two of the basic forces of nature—electromagnetism and the well known "weak" force of radioactive decay—may be expressions of the same phenomenon.

This would support the long-sought goal of a "unified field theory" relating the four strongly diverse forces that control all processes in physics, chemistry and biology.

While the significance of the findings is still being debated, many support new attempts to formulate such a theory. They have run counter to the prediction of what, until now, had been the generally accepted view.

'Astonishing' Results

The experiments were done at the European Nuclear Research Center near Geneva. Fifty physicists from laboratories in the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Italy took part. An announcement from the center describes the results as "astonishing."

Two of the four recognized forces in nature act at a distance and are familiar to most everyone. One is gravity, which makes things fall toward a massive object, like the earth; the other is electromagnetism, which drives electric motors and, because it is the force that binds atoms to one another, lies at the basis of chemistry.

The two other forces act only over the short distances involved in encounters between atomic particles. One is the force that binds together particles of the atomic nucleus—the so-called "strong" force. The other manifests itself by ejecting particles from an atom in what is called radioactivity. That is the "weak" force.

Until now all four forces have seemed isolated from one another, not only in the wide gaps in their relative strengths but also in the theoretical framework used to describe each of them.

Gravity is a million billion billion times weaker than the weak force. The latter, in low energy encounters, is 10 billion times weaker than electromagnetism, which in turn is a thousand times weaker than the strong force.

The findings concerning a possible identity between the weak force and electromagnetism were supported by experiments conducted in a different manner at the National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia, Ill., using the world's most powerful atom smasher.

Leptons and Hadrons

The new theory had predicted that the weak force would sometimes produce a "neutral current" in interactions between atomic particles. It is this unexpected behavior of the weak force that has apparently been observed.

The term "current" refers to the nature of transformations that occur during collisions between very light, or weightless, particles (leptons) and heavier particles (hadrons). The leptons include the electron (which is negatively charged), the positron (similar, but positively charged), the muon (similar to the electron but heavier) and the elusive neutrino.

The latter apparently has no mass, no electric charge, and always travels at the speed of light.

The two particles of the atomic nucleus—proton and neutron—are both hadrons.

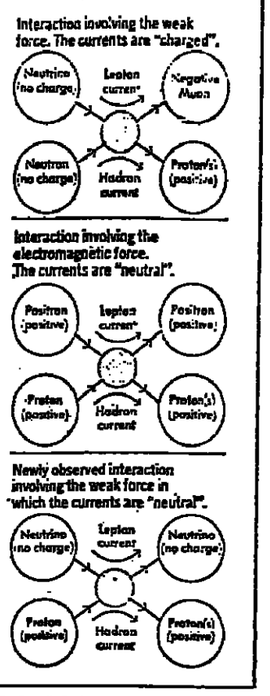
When a lepton hangs into a hadron the resulting shower of particles always contains a lepton as well as one or more hadrons. If the electric charge on the lepton that impinges is identical to the charge on the resulting lepton, this represents a "neutral current."

On the other hand, when the resulting lepton differs in electric charge, the transformation is a "charged current." Similar terminology is used for the hadrons.

If the impinging lepton is a neutrino, its interaction with the hadron is controlled only by the weak force. In such a case, according to conventional theory, the reaction should always be through a charged current. In other words, whereas the impinging lepton (a neutrino) is neutral, the emerging lepton should be charged.

On the other hand, if the initial lepton is charged (for example a positron), the electromagnetic force is in control and a similarly charged particle should emerge, constituting a neutral current. This seemed to define a fundamental difference between the weak and electromagnetic forces.

Particles In Collision



Artificial Colors, Flavors

Children's Illness Linked to Food Additives

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—A medical specialist says that artificial colors and flavors in foods and beverages may be an important cause of a serious behavior disorder believed to afflict millions of schoolchildren.

He bases his theory on experiments in which afflicted children come to behave normally when put on a diet free of synthetic colors and flavors, only to revert to their maladjusted condition when they violate the diet by so much as a bite.

The specialist is Dr. Ben Feingold of San Francisco. He is chief emeritus of the department of allergy of the Kaiser Foundation Hospitals.

The disorder, called hyperkinesis or hyperactivity, interferes with a child's attention span—leading to reading, spelling and other learning difficulties—and is reflected in disruptive and even compulsively aggressive behavior.

The disorder occurs almost exclusively in boys. Usually only one child in a family is affected.

Hyperkinetic children generally—but not always—are genetically predisposed to allergies. Usually they have normal or high IQs. And, says Dr. Feingold, they ingest substantial amounts of chemical colors and flavors, as shown by diet diaries.

He has found that sharp increases in the disorder and in learning difficulties over the last 10 years have occurred in parallel with increases in the dollar value of the production of artificial flavors and soft drinks.

There are 2,500 to 3,000 flavors—some of them secret chemical formulations—but only 11 basic synthetic colors, Dr. Feingold says.

The colors and flavors constitute about 80 percent of all food additives. They proliferate in "convenience" foods and products such as soft-drink powders.

Dr. Feingold reported initial findings to an American Medical Association meeting in New York City in June and at an international food symposium in London in September.

Dr. Feingold said he had achieved "dramatic results" with the special diet free of synthetic colors or flavors in 15 to 18 of 25 hyperkinetic children in his practice. Some of the children who did not improve did not stick to the diet, he said.

He said that even a slight violation of the diet can cause symptoms of hyperkinesis to emerge within a few hours and to persist for 24 to 48 hours.

The allergist said he had successfully treated more than 50 children. In addition, he said, other physicians independently have duplicated his results.

He emphasized, however, that the special diet doesn't always work, because there are apparently multiple causes of hyperkinesis. Sometimes it works in combination with standard allergy control procedures, he said.

Cholera in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 1 (AP).—A cholera outbreak in Mozambique and Malawi has spread to Rhodesia, the Ministry of Health reported today. It said six deaths have been confirmed. At least 13 deaths and a total of 135 confirmed cases of cholera have been reported in Mozambique.

Bus Strike in Athens

ATHENS, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Bus owners staged a 24-hour strike today, forcing many commuters in Athens and nearby Piraeus to walk to work.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6— Friday, November 2, 1973 *

A Study in Ineptitude

It is still possible—although it is becoming more and more difficult to find arguments for the defense—to debate the moral issues involved in the Watergate wasteland. But from the initial clumsy break-in at Democratic national headquarters to the latest episode of the nonexistent tapes, the record of sheer ineptitude on the part of the perpetrators (to use a term that policemen fancy now in interviews with the media) is staggering.

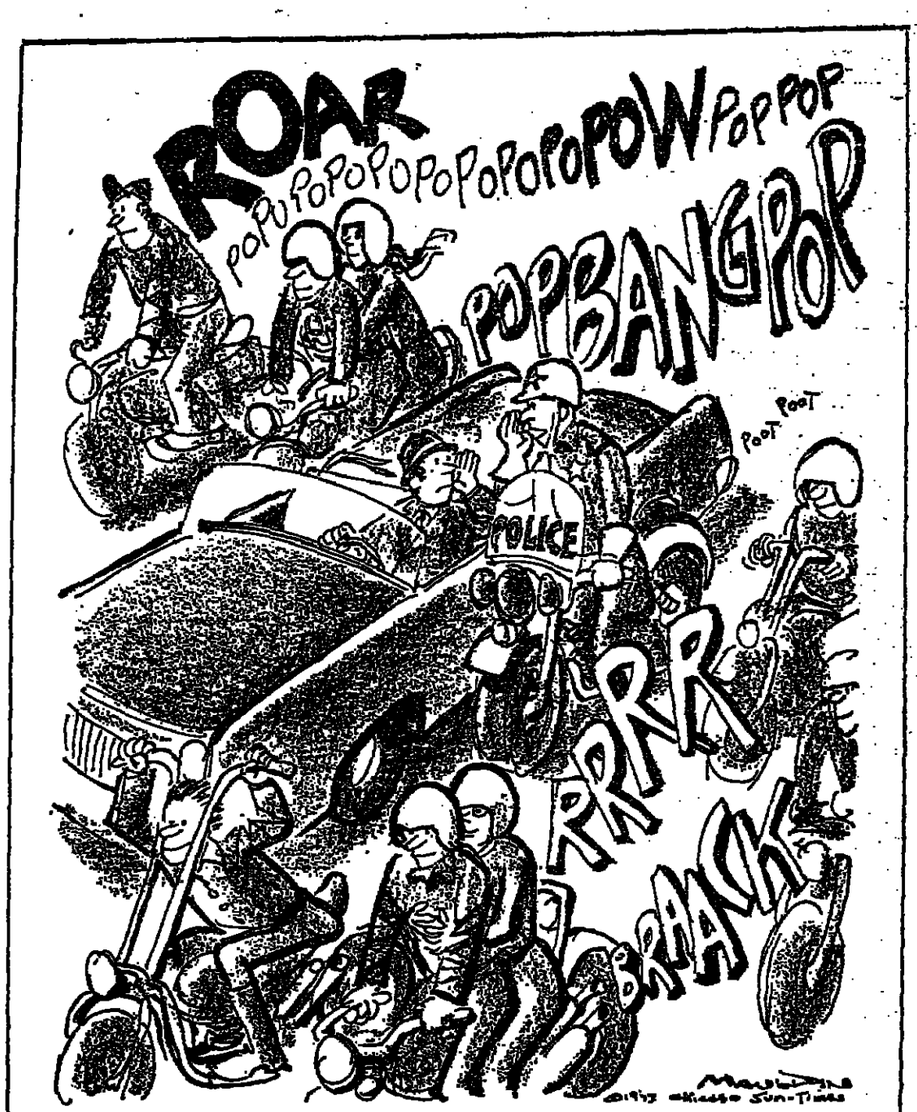
Inefficiency in the commission of unlawful or unethical acts, or in coping with the results of such acts, is, of course, by no means as important as the issues of moral obliquity or constitutional strains which Watergate has raised. But it has been a significant factor, nevertheless.

The original offense which opened the way for the revelations and maneuvers that have subsequently embraced virtually the whole government was so stupid in conception and execution that very few could believe its trail would lead very far upward in political or governmental levels. And when it did, the repeated ineptitudes revealed were almost as depressing as the failures of moral perception.

It seems obvious—so far as anything is obvious in the present Watergate rain forest—that the proposal for a summary of the tapes, attested as to authenticity by a single senator, as well as the subsequent dismissal of Cox and the attendant resignations of Richardson and Ruckelshaus, arose from a very large miscalculation in the White House. And when it was attempted to retrieve the situation by offering the tapes to Judge Sirica, what relatively little progress the administration made against an angry public opinion was almost wholly negated by the admission that two highly significant conversations had never been recorded.

Mr. Nixon's argument of absolute presidential confidentiality against efforts by the legislature or the courts to extract information would, presumably, cover the existence of evidence as well as the nature of it. But the President and his advisers should have been aware that, under the circumstances, such an absolute claim of privilege would not long endure, as a practical matter, regardless of the legal and constitutional aspects of the question. Certainly when the decision was made to have the taped conversations heard by Sen. Stennis, it must have been plain that any gaps in the record would be of maximum concern to the public. The surprise revelation of the absence of two of the tapes was made under the worst possible conditions for White House credibility.

What the ultimate effect will be remains to be seen. The American people have been subjected to so many shocks that they will not now rule out any additional astonishments in the Watergate business. But the missing tapes add to a tale of mistakes in judgment that is little short of appalling. The only consolation—and it is admittedly slim—is that a political order which has stood nearly 200 years cannot be perverted by that kind of thinking and action.



"I Said, 'Better Get That Muffler Fixed.'"

Promise and Tension

Détente Contradiction

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW.—When the Soviet-American confrontation over the Middle East reached its climax last week, a Texas oil executive here on business winced at the thought that his son, at an American base in West Germany, might be pointing a missile at him in Moscow.

"Strange feeling," mused Charles White of Pampa, Texas, "being here in Moscow during a crisis while my son was one of the men who leapt to his feet when the alarm bell rang." But after a brief reflective pause, White—and hundreds of other American executives at an oil-gas show here—went back to doing business with the Russians.

In human terms, White's predicament points up the strange and contradictory mixture of promise and tension inherent in the difficult and uncertain transition from the old era of the cold war to a new era loosely called détente.

Carries On

Here in Moscow, the flashback to temporary confrontation has shaken the process of East-West accommodation a bit. But, like the oil business, it carries on.

Clearly, the fragile trend grows best when Washington and Moscow can see parallel and mutual advantages and hide their differences in the secrecy of various negotiations, and it risks uprooting when their national interests—and their national prestige—collide publicly, as in the Middle East.

But the Soviet leadership has put a much cooler facade on the strain of last week's "force-alert crisis" than President Nixon. No one here has chosen to echo Nixon's public assessment that this was the worst Soviet-American trauma since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. Indeed, Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev asserted last Friday that the risk of nuclear war had been reduced in the past decade by a network of East-West agreements, most importantly those between Washington and Moscow.

The Soviet tactic is to make it look as though Nixon vastly over-reacted. Today, Pravda and other Soviet newspapers developed the theme that Moscow had been a model of restraint and calm self-assurance while Washington was engaged in jittery "adventurism" that worried even its own European allies.

But between the lines, the Kremlin has been showing signs of strain too; its tactics have been erratic, suggesting that there was probably a fluctuating coalition within the ruling Politburo as the Middle East crisis unfolded.

Initially, Moscow assumed the pose of aloof noninvolvement when Arab forces opened the battle, but, evidently led by the military establishment, it swung into increasingly confident assessments and resupply of the Arabs as they pressed forward, only to reverse dramatically toward seeking a cease-fire when the tide of battle turned.

Twelve days ago, Brezhnev privately congratulated Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger on their "historic" cease-fire proposal and less than 48 hours later, with obvious alarm, Moscow issued a virtual ultimatum that Israel faced "grave consequences" if it kept on squeezing the trapped Egyptian Third Army.

Even after the compromise been reached on a UN pe keeping force, the Soviet lea ship reacted testily to Nix claim that a blunt message f Brezhnev and worrisome So military moves had occasioned American alert.

Pressure on Nixon

There seemed to be an im cation in Soviet statements t the Soviet actions had been a of shrewd brinkmanship inten to put maximum pressure Nixon to restrain the Isr forces. Privately, well-connec Soviet officials claimed Kissin had let Moscow down by curbing the hawks of Tel A

In sum, they conveyed a se that not only in Washington in Moscow damage had been d to the bridge of trust built tween Brezhnev's Kremlin Nixon's White House. Nonet less, the Soviet leader emphas Moscow's interest in pus ahead with East-West nego tions on force cuts in Europe, strategic arms talks, and Nix next scheduled visit to Mosc

The Middle East crisis posed acute dilemma for Brezhnev cause he clearly felt Soviet cr bility at stake. His problem how to maintain credibility in Cairo and in Washing credibility as a reliable suppor of the Arab cause and credibi as a reliable partner in dét for Washington.

Like czars since Peter the G Brezhnev noted the proximity the Middle East to Soviet bord inferring that this gave the special strategic significance Moscow. But once the cease was signed, it was the credit of the Soviet Union—and Brezhnev personally—that M cow felt compelled to prot For evidently the Russians that if their commitment to Eg tian President Anwar Sadat of effective cease-fire fell throu it would tar their image throu out the Third World.

Military Risks

Privately, Soviet officials East European diplomats contend the situation would h been much more serious had th been no foundation of Sovi American cooperation.

The minority view among W ern diplomats here is that it not détente that prevented explosion but the military immediately underscored by on's reactions.

The rebuttal offered indir by Brezhnev's supporters is Moscow did make some sacri for détente. When a Soviet chant ship was sunk by Is rockets in a Syrian port, Mo protested publicly but gene kept cool. When Arab lea were still sounding reluc about a cease-fire in place, Kremlin told them on the and invited Kissinger here to the bargain, so the argu goes. And Brezhnev himself escalated Sadat's call for Si and American troops into an peal for "representatives" the two big powers to ob the cease-fire.

The different Soviet and Ar can public reactions to the t tensions, moreover, underl their different conceptions détente. To many in the W détente suggests an era of deal and cooperation without probl Americans seem to want to h that Russians are friends and longer rivals.

The Soviet conception is complex and more competitive talized. From the outset, Mos has had a clearer concept t the West of what it sought t détente—acceptance of nuc parity by Washington, guaran for the present favorable divi of Europe, trade that will the Soviet economy to spur ward with help from We technology and capital.

Competition

But this concept of peac coexistence assumes contin competition and tension in m areas while it seeks cooper in others. The Middle East d may nearly have gotten out hand but already the Soviet h has found advantages to ex in the recriminations now pas between Washington and W ern Europe, as well as the solidarity of the Arab oil st against the divided, ene hungry West.

In sum, the Soviet approach détente takes on some of traditional strategy of big po diplomacy—reaching accommo tion with major rivals, seekin general atmosphere of eased t sions and pursuing tactical vantages at the periphery.

Having gone to the brink weathered what is evidently worst of the Middle East cr Moscow has now taken the c fident view that its style détente is still very much a and promising.

What 'Year of Europe'?

What the United States had envisioned as the Year of Europe, a period of imaginative updating and refurbishing of the NATO alliance, capped with a new Atlantic Charter, has become instead the year in which Washington's relationship with its European partners has struck an all-time low.

The administration's unprecedented decision last week to trumpet its resentment against the allies for not lining up solidly behind U.S. actions in the Middle East—not once but thrice in a day, the last shaft delivered by President Nixon himself—understandably provoked anger and bewilderment in nearly every NATO capital in Europe. The climate was not improved by Secretary of State Kissinger's alleged remark to visiting European parliamentarians this week that during the two-week Middle East crisis the Europeans "acted as though the alliance did not exist." And his reported expression of "disgust" with NATO during an appearance before the House Foreign Affairs Committee could only further sour relations.

Most NATO members had made clear in advance, privately or publicly, either that they did not share Washington's assessment of the crisis or that they could not afford to take a stance that might have the result of cutting off the flow of Arab oil which, as Mr. Nixon pointed out, is far more vital to Western Europe than to the United States.

Apart from any desire to remain officially neutral between Israel and the Arab states, however, the allied governments felt strongly that once again they were being asked to support an American policy on which they had not been consulted. These feelings were exacerbated when Washington did not notify them in advance of its worldwide security alert, obviously of concern to every country allied with the United States and especially those in which American military bases are situated.

President Nixon was right about Western Europe's tremendous stake in a Middle East cease-fire. State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey stated the obvious in saying that maintenance of the military balance and establishment of a durable peace in the Middle East "is just as much in the vital interest of West Germany and the other NATO allies as it is in our interest." The relevant point, however, remains the right of the European allies to be consulted about policies crucial to their survival.

Washington's failure to consult, despite countless promises to do so, and its decision not to give its allies advance warning of a military alert that inevitably affected their interests, fits a dismally familiar pattern for this administration. Mr. Nixon and Secretary Kissinger can speak eloquently about the indispensable American-European connection; but their actions, particularly in crisis, do not match their words.

Some allied governments did go to unnecessary lengths to "separate themselves publicly" from the United States—one of Mr. McCloskey's complaints. West Germany might at least have made through diplomatic channels, rather than by public pronouncement, its demand that the United States halt arms shipments to Israel from West German territory. But no constructive purpose was served by the peevish public criticisms of allied behavior from an administration whose policy in crisis had been carried out in disregard of the interests of its European partners.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When Homer Nodded

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The White House effort to turn Archibald Cox's indiscretion into a high crime and misdemeanor would be funny if it were not so ugly. The men who tapped their colleagues' telephones now lecture us on the sin of breaking confidences!

The transparent strategy was to use this episode to change the subject—to make the country forget its doubts about the President. For the moment the White House seemed to have the initiative. Then came a new thunderbolt—the missing tapes. Once again events have shown that there is no way to stop the process that Watergate started.

But it still may be useful to put the Cox affair in perspective. It begins with one large irony: In recent Washington history no one has run a more discreet operation than Archibald Cox did during his six months as special prosecutor. Over that time, although he and his staff were dealing with the most explosive material, there were no leaks of substance.

Profuse Leaks

Just compare the performance of the special prosecutor's office, for example, with what happened during the investigation of Vice-President Agnew. The leaks there were profuse. They were infinitely more damaging. They violated specific grand jury rules. And they evidently came from the Nixon administration.

Or compare the record of the Senate Watergate committee, whose continuous leaks before hearings have done much to cripple its own effectiveness. Senators in general are not in a strong position to point fingers at indiscretion. It is especially droll to see a show of indignation from the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott, who is widely admired for his jolly inability to keep any secret.

The facts also need some consideration. Former Attorney General Kleindienst had testified at his confirmation hearings that, in the ITT anti-trust case, "I was not interfered with by anybody at the White House. I was not importuned; I was not pressured; I was not directed." It was no secret that both the Justice Department and Cox had looked into those hearings for possible perjury.

Kleindienst came in voluntarily and told Cox that he had been ordered by President Nixon to delay an appeal in the ITT case. In the circumstances, he had no privilege, and he was not giving legally secret testimony. He well knew that what he said might be used to help prepare a prosecution. For Cox to disclose it violated no rule or law.

But of course Cox would not and did not defend his action in those legal terms. He had made a personal undertaking to Kleindienst and declared it "inexcusable" that he had violated it. Beyond that it was a silly mistake, a political indiscretion, to mention the matter to two strong Democratic members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, though the committee as a whole had a legitimate interest as the body before which Kleindienst had originally testified.

Looking back on this whole strange period some day, historians will surely relate this little episode to the extraordinary character of Archibald Cox. It is hard to think of anyone else in Washington who would have felt compelled to own up to such a leak—one, moreover, that was almost certainly not responsible for the newspaper story in question. It was Cox's innocence that delivered him unto his enemies.

The important thing now is not to let the White House obscure the substance of what is involved by the outcry over leaks. That was the technique that Spiro Agnew tried. It did not work there, and it is not likely to here.

The narrow issue is the ITT case itself. Kleindienst, by a further public statement, has now brought attention back to the question of White House intervention. It is essential, in the interest of justice and public confidence, that the lingering doubts about who told the truth be settled by law.

Future of Probe

The broader issue is the whole future of the effort to investigate and punish those responsible for Watergate and the other crimes of politics. For the White House is plainly trying to do more than discredit Archibald Cox after dismissing him; it is out to get rid of the whole special prosecution staff—and if possible the idea of a genuinely independent special prosecutor.

That is why the flap over this leak poses such a challenge to the steadfastness of Congress in its insistence that no man shall investigate himself. After all that has happened, even now the sudden nonexistence of critical White House tapes, no serious person can doubt that only a prosecutor given genuine independence by law can restore public confidence in the search for truth.

Is there any effective way, under our constitutional system, to investigate suspected wrongdoing at the very top of the political structure? That is the question that underlies our turmoil. It will not go away.

Time to Talk

President Sadat's boastful belligerency and harsh rejection of direct peace talks with Israel at a press conference Wednesday were in unfortunate contrast to the diplomatic initiative that was being pursued concurrently, with apparently serious and constructive purpose, by his new foreign minister in Washington.

The Egyptians must recognize that they cannot hope to eliminate the Israeli salient across the Suez Canal by force of arms and that they have been spared another disastrous military humiliation only by the U.S. agreement with the Soviet Union to press for a cease-fire at the UN and particularly, by American intervention in Jerusalem. In order to achieve the wider diplomatic settlement that Mr. Sadat is said to have been seeking all along, it is essential that Egypt cooperate fully in efforts to preserve that cease-fire and to move forward promptly to the "negotiations... between the parties concerned" that were promised in the Oct. 22 UN resolution.

Contacts between Egyptian and Israeli officers, under UN auspices, already have helped to speed relief to Egypt's surrounded Third Army. Early additional meetings could work to sort out and stabilize the entangled cease-fire lines in some rough approximation of the situation that existed on Oct. 22.

The emotionally explosive issues of the Israeli prisoners and of the trapped Egyptian troops obviously must receive first priority in the intensive round of discussions that President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger will be continuing in Washington with Premier Meir and which Mr. Kissinger will pursue in Cairo and other Arab capitals next week. Serious negotiations "between the parties" will have to be initiated under the UN resolution at an early date if the present tenuous cease-fire is to hold; and Egypt cannot be allowed to retreat from the commitment to such talks which Cairo made in accepting the initial cease-fire.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Pronoun Problem

The article on Dr. Spock's pronoun problems (IHT, Oct. 17) was interesting. The problem of "he or she" is old, of course, and was around long before Women's Lib was invented. Writers used to make the best of it by simply using "he", as Dr. Spock originally did, leaving it to the reader's intelligence to realize that "he" is often to be construed as a sexless, "common" pronoun. But lawyers and legislators were often unable to take this easy way out, and had to burden their texts with constant repetition of "he or she", "him or her", "his or hers" and so on. Legal watertightness had to be given precedence over ease of style.

Many years ago a correspondent in the Times of London suggested the adoption of common forms to ease the problem. If I remember rightly, heesh, himmer, hisser and hissers were to take the place of he or she, him or her, his or her and his or hers respectively. Sample: The company secretary receives hisser instructions from the board, and heesh is solely responsible for the safety of documents entrusted to himmer.

A noted writer on English, G.H. Vallins, commented that the introduction of synthetic forms into a language was about as rare as the collision of two stars in the universe. Maybe so, but Women's Lib seems to have had some success with the introduction of "Ms.". It would be interesting to see what the movement's newly acquired muscle could do for heesh, himmer, hisser and hissers.

D. SIMON HARPER.

Stockholm.

Vietnam Veterans

The Washington Post editorial "Fair Shake for Vietnam Veterans" (IHT, Oct. 24) is a welcome first step in bringing to public attention the plight of the Vietnam veteran. The next step should include bringing to public attention the plight of those veterans who have been barred from receiving veteran benefits altogether because of their opposition to the war. Two weeks ago, while the Veteran Affairs Committee was taking up the questions you describe, a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee was taking up this further question in public hearings.

This committee heard testimony from nine of the more than 500,000 veterans who have received less than honorable discharges since 1963. The less than honorable discharge imposes a lifelong badge of inferiority. Disqualifying veterans not only from VA benefits, but also from federal and many other areas of employment, it is a way of extending military punishment into civilian life. Some of these discharges stem from courts-martial (many of which would have been thrown out of civilian courts), but the majority are administrative, often based on unsubstantiated charges ranging from disaffection (anti-war statements or actions charged under the unconstitutional catch-all Article 34, UCMJ) to drug abuse.

The only fair and just solution to the situation these veterans face is an upgrading of all discharges to one general type. Legislation is now pending in Congress (HR 236, sponsored by Rep. Bella Abzug) which provides for such upgrading as part of a universal, unconditional amnesty for all categories of war resisters.

FRITZ EPAW.

London.

Worried

The official demise of President Nixon is winding down too slowly, like an overly long novel. Agnew's case, thanks to the President, was rapidly ended, but the President has fought one rearguard action after the other in the name of preserving our international position in a time of danger.

We have now seen, however, that his initiative is not necessary to meet the challenges the nation faces. On the other hand, the fearsome danger remains that, as commander-in-chief, he could take the initiative if he thought it would give him a further lease on his official life and not only declare a nuclear alert but press the button, too.

HARRISON LEWIS.

Madliena, Malta.

Food for Thought

C.L. Sulzberger (IHT, Oct. 24) writes "...unlike Russia, once a breadbasket which now heavily imports grain, China has become self-sufficient in food and is also now a major giver of aid to developing countries."

In the same edition, it is reported that "Australia and China have signed a long-term wheat agreement for the sale of up to 4.7 million metric tons of Australian wheat to China..."

Now I can't begin to imagine what 4.7 million metric tons of Australian wheat would look like piled up on Mr. Sulzberger's doorstep when he was writing from Shanghai, so I will leave it up to him to decide whether to name it "self-sufficiency" or "aid to developing countries."

JOHN MULDOON.

Geneva.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 2, 1898

ALBANY—New York State is one of the few states in the Union that have made provision for their sons in the army and navy to exercise their right of suffrage. The Secretary of State is now hurrying matters along so that the soldiers in the field and the sailors in ports or harbors may cast their ballots for the nominees of their choice. He has received the registry lists from nearly all the troops of New York State, and also from the sailors and marines on the naval vessels of the government.

Fifty Years Ago

November 2, 1923

ANTWERP—A very strict watch is being kept on women leaving this port for America, as it has been discovered that the head of the Berlin Committee for the Protection of Emigrant Girls has been using his position for months past to carry on an extensive white slave traffic between Germany and the United States. This man, whose name is Braun, is now being actively sought by the police. During the war he was one of the most reliable spies of the German government that operated in the British Isles.

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PARIS THEATER

Marie Bell Makes the Play

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 1 (IHT).—Marie Bell is back at her own theatre—the Gymnase—this time in an adaptation of a British drawing-room contraption that moves nervously between stylish comedy and black farce. Marcel Sauvajon calls his French version "Ne Coupez Pas Mes Arbres" but William Douglas Home's original had a more fetching title: "Lloyd George Knew My Father."

Home's play, the eccentric story of a retired general announces his intention of committing suicide if the government does not go through with its plan to chop down the trees on her estate. Moscow damages her threatened self-destruction is broadcast and all Britain's malcontents in England side with her. She and her oaks and elms are preserved.

The humor is sickly and sinister in the manner of the absurd play, but the defiant lady selecting her wood for her coffin, ordering the gardener to dig her grave in the garden, making her last bequests and bidding farewell to her friends and relatives. Home—though only serving up ersatz Coward—writes easily and cleverly and occasionally a bright line breaks through. "Amazing how well informed these government people are," remarks the general when he learns that the minister of transport, responsible for the crisis, believes that



Marie Bell who plays lead in French adaptation of William Douglas Home's "Lloyd George Knew My Father."

freak offering from New York to have invaded Paris since the season's start. Its predecessors—the Roger Foreman Ontological-Hysteric group and "Medicine Show"—were tortuous enough to pain the bravest playgoer. The third arrival is only relatively better. It makes less noise and it has a pleasant if irrelevant score by Galt MacDermot, who wrote "Hair." The singing and dancing are soothing, but simple, quaint and picturesquely old-fashioned. They would fit more appropriately into a musical comedy of "Little Women" or "Quincey Adams Sawyer."

In a prologue Karl Marx's testicles are lost or stolen—I kid you not—and there is unseemly jesting over this disaster, though it is never explained and afterwards never mentioned. We then find Marx—more Groucho than Karl—in his London residence, worrying about how to provide for his family, dreaming of his German student days, suffering from boils and irritated by the sudden presence of a black miner who denounces him as a white pig and reproves him for neglecting Africa in his research on capitalistic exploitation.

Under Engels's urging that he get on with his work, his wife's moaning over the grocery bills and the rising price of duck's blood, and the nagging of the miner, Karl rants and raves and occasionally goes into a song or dance. At the end, he triumphs over his miseries and settles down to dash off "Das Kapital."

The company is engaging. Phyllis Newman succeeds in stimulating the trying traffic of the script—she is very winning, singing and enacting a winsome and lively Mrs. Marx.

A member of the cast, after performing this bewildering oddity in New York and on its European tour, has confessed inability to decipher the message. But the main questions are elsewhere: How has anything so abysmally silly occupied the time of a talented composer and a very fair acting troupe? And why has it come to Paris?

* * *

"The Karl Marx Play" (at the Espace Pierre Cardin) is the third

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Humperdinck's fairy-tale opera "Hansel and Gretel" will return to the Zurich Opera Nov. 3 for the first time in 25 seasons in a new production staged by Edwin Stark and designed by Kasper Holtenberger and Peter Gatzka. Jon Gassmann and Renate Pichler sing the title parts, and the musical director will be Matthias Aeschbacher.

* * *

"Jour ou Deux" is the title of a new work with choreography by Merce Cunningham, music by John Cage and sets and costumes by Jasper Johns, that will have its first performance Nov. 6 at the Paris Opera. The work, which will employ some 26 of the company's dancers, three conductors and 30 orchestral players, was commissioned by the Paris Autumn Festival and the Paris International Dance Festival. On Nov. 5, from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., the Opera will open its doors to the public for a program intended to introduce the artists and the repertory. Later performances will be on Nov. 8, 9, 14, 17, 22, and 24.

* * *

The Vienna State Opera's production of Lehar's "The Merry Widow" will be the first to re-enter the repertory of the Volksoper in Vienna on Nov. 5 after a hiatus of 35 years. And the Vienna Volksoper's new production staged by Hans Schenk, with sets by Roman Weyrauch and costumes by Barbara Rose-Pehamberger, will open on Nov. 9. The opening cast will include Lucia Popp in the title part, Eberhard Waechter as Danilo, Arleen Auger as Valencienne, Adolf Dallapozza as Rosillon, Ljuba Welitsch as Hanna Glawari, with Ljuba Welitsch, the leading soprano of 20 years ago, appearing in a character role.

* * *

The Handel Opera Society will present what is described as the first modern London revival of the composer's "Atalanta" on Nov. 6, 8 and 10 at the Sadler's Wells Theatre. The work, which premiered a decade in 1736 for the wedding festivities of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, will be staged by David Ritch and designed by Peter Fraser, with dances arranged by Karen Bell-Kanner. Charles Farncombe will conduct the soloists, the English Chamber Orchestra and Handel Opera Society Chorus. The society will also offer two performances Nov. 9 of "Ottone" in the 1971 production seen in London and at the Chichester Festival. It will be conducted by David Lloyd-Jones.

* * *

"Constable and Landscape in Britain," an exhibition that is to run from Nov. 21 to Feb. 3 at London's Tate Gallery, will survey the art of landscape painting in Britain from about 1750 to 1850, beginning with Wilson and Gainsborough and continuing through the Pre-Raphaelites. The exhibition of the show will cover oil paintings, drawings and prints; masterpieces and less familiar works, with side trips into books, manuscripts, poetry and landscape gardening. The Tate also announced the exhibition as an introduction to planned bicentennial exhibitions devoted to Turner and Constable in 1975 and 1976.

LONDON

B.B. King—Making the Blues Respectable

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 1 (IHT).—B. B. King is to the blues what Louis Armstrong was to jazz, Frank Sinatra to the popular song, Mahalia Jackson to gospel and Elvis Presley to rock 'n' roll, at once the unique virtuoso and the enduring symbol of a style or idiom.

One noted other parallels with Armstrong as B. B. delighted two packed houses at the Rainbow Theatre, Finsbury Park, last night. One was the identity of instrument (electric guitar) with singing voice. Another was the manifest rapture in singing and playing for an appreciative audience.

It used to be said of Louis that his gravel-voiced singing was an extension of his trumpet playing. I always felt it to be the other way around, finding support for the notion in the way his trumpet always seemed to be talking. This is even more conspicuous in B. B. King's guitar playing, for all its digital brilliance.

It may be because the guitar is more bendable, less bound to precise pitches. B. B.'s guitar wails, whispers, shouts, moans, mutters, sighs, entreats. There is never a note that is not part of an eloquent melodic utterance, not a note wasted on vain instrumental display. And that is the way he sings. He will play a chorus, then sing it, and nothing changes except the instrument. It is all part of the same articulate, compelling, oratorical lyricism.

Distinction

What distinguishes B. B. King from other excellent blues singers is the range of Afro-American styles united and, so to speak, homogenized in his musicianship—blues, country, jazz, swing, rhythm-and-blues and gospel. Only the mainstream itself is missing.

B. B. has never been a singer of popular songs. He has the finest voice among blues men, and he can sustain a melody when he chooses to. But a prescribed melody seems to inhibit him. He will always shake himself free within a matter of measures. He is rooted in the oratorical tradition of the blues, and prospers musically in that no-man's-land between song and speech which is the blues and gospel singer's most congenial habitat.

Unlike Louis Armstrong, B. B. King did not achieve supremacy as a youngster. Blues were looked down upon by many blacks as well as whites when he was paying his dues in Southwestern honky-tonks. He was introduced last night as "a young man who's making a name for himself." He is, in fact, pushing 50, and has been singing and playing professionally for 36 years.

His career has been a personal triumph, but he sees it as more than that. It has exemplified the achievement by the blues of respectable status. "I don't mind being called a blues singer," he once told an interviewer, "just as long as the tone of voice is right."

The tone of voice, these days, is right, and B. B., as musician and gentleman, has had a lot to do with the respectful inflection.

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Ronnie Scott and his trio, over from his London club, are at the Bilboquet every night till Nov. 4. The next night, Nov. 5, jazz great Louis Jordan and his Tympany Five will be there. At the Living Room are Aaron Bridgers and Patrice Galas. Big coming event is "Newport in Paris" at the Palais des Sports Nov. 13, 14 and 15 featuring Roland Kirk, Sarah Vaughan, Duke Ellington, B. B. King, Miles Davis and the "Young Giants."

* * *

HELSINKI — The Delta Rhythm Boys close Nov. 3 at the Fiskartorpet.

* * *

BERLIN — The jazz festival, running through Nov. 4, features: B. B. King, Eddie "Cleanhead" Vinson, Odetta, Freddie Hubbard, Keith Jarrett and many more.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—The Golden Earring group will be at the Concertgebouw Nov. 4 at 8 p.m. and singer Dionne Warwick at the same hall Nov. 9 at midnight.

* * *

ZURICH — The Roland Kirk quintet is at the Volkshaus Nov. 8 at 8 p.m. Pianist-singer Alice Darr has been held over for the month of November at the Nova-Park Hotel.

* * *

GENEVA—The "Young Giants" of jazz at the Victoria Hall Nov. 8 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by a blues festival featuring B. B. King.

* * *

TURIN — Guitarist Jimmy Gourley is at the Swing Club for a week starting Nov. 2.

* * *

LONDON—The Four Tops and the Detroit Spinners will be at Fairfield Halls, Croydon, Nov. 2 at 6:15 and 8:45 p.m. Song stylist Shirley Bassey appears at Albert Hall Nov. 3 at 5:30 and 8:30 p.m. The Stephane Grappelli trio (he of the jazz violin) and the Humphrey Lyttelton band will be at Queen Elizabeth Hall Nov. 5 at 7:45 p.m., while every night at Ronnie Scott's it's Stephane Grappelli and Chuck Mangione and his flugelhorn.

* * *

FRISCO BINGHAM, legendary Paris personality, former singer, dancer and nightclub owner, will be 80 years old on Nov. 5, and for his birthday is giving the American Hospital in Paris a present. It is a giant photo of a group of black entertainers and personalities taken in 1928 on the hospital grounds. It is a thank you for assistance rendered to black artists over the years. Among the many personalities in the picture are Sidney Bechet, Palmer Jones, Cyril Blake, Gene Bullard and Frisco himself.

* * *

FARNWORTH, England—Buddy Rich and his orchestra are at Blighty's on Nov. 5.

* * *

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "Keep On Truckin'" by Eddie Kendricks, and, in England, "Daydreamer" by David Cassidy.

—FRANK VAN ERAKLE

Time Banned in Lebanon

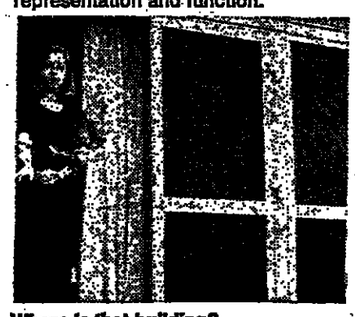
BEIRUT, Nov. 1 (AP).—Information Minister Fahmi Shahin today charged Time magazine with "fomenting sectarian differences" and confiscated its copies dated Nov. 5. A source said the magazine was banned because it carried a picture of the prophet Muhammad on horseback brandishing a sword as he commanded Arab followers in battle.

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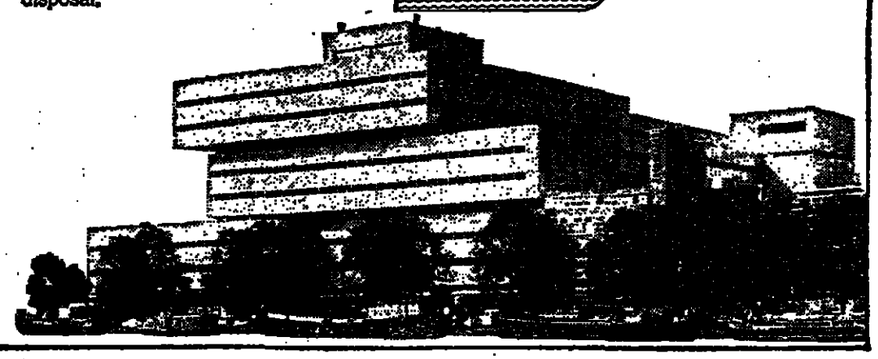


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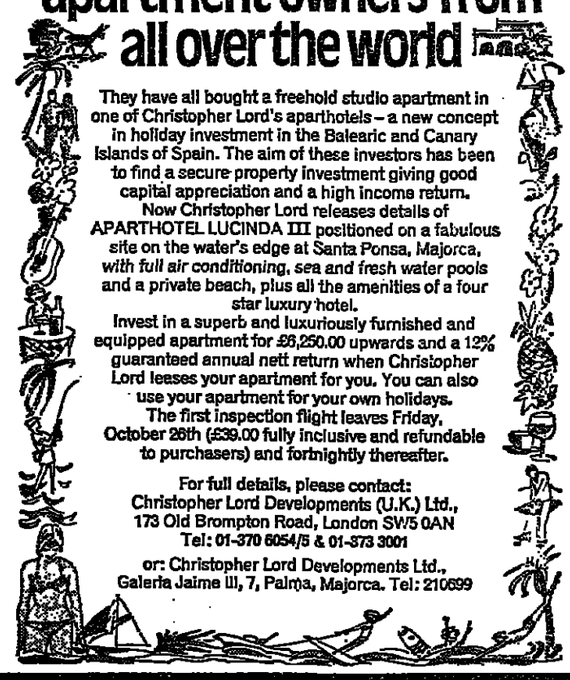
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27⅜	16⅛ AcmeVlht 1	7	44	25⅞	24¾	25 —	⅛
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12¾	10 Advinv .10e		46	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
82	57⅛ AetnaLifeC 2	10	243	72¾	72	72 —	1
64	47⅛ AetnaLf pf 2		4	62	61¾	61¾—	⅜
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9	2⅞ Ahlen Inc	8	51	4	4	4	
55⅞	37 AirProd .30	27	174	51⅞	50⅝	50⅝—	⅞
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109	98½ AlaP pf8.73			2310	104½	103	103 —	1½
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57½	8⅜ AlberlcO .35	8	125	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
17⅜	10⅛ Albertsn .50	11	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
48	22⅝ AlcanAlu 1	18	226	37¼	37¼	37½—	⅛
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30	22 ArcaN pf 2		3	24	24	24 —	⅛
50½	21¼ ArchDan .50	17	50	46¾	45⅞	45⅞—	⅛
19⅜	3½ Arctic Entr		18	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅜	10 Arlstar .72	6	16	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜—	⅛
24⅞	18½ ArizPSv 1.36	8	51	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
22	9⅝ ArBest .40	11	6	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
13⅜	4 Arlen RltyD	13	33	4¾	4½	4⅝—	⅛
10⅛	4⅝ Armada Cp	28	59	9¼	9	9⅛—	⅛
25½	18½ Armco 1.20a	7	162	23⅝	23	23 —	⅛
31½	27½ Arm pf2.10		24	29¾	29½	29½—	⅛
65	54 Armr pf4.75		2280	53¾	53	53 —	1
34½	21¾ ArmstCk .84	13	189	30	27¾	28 —	1⅛
58	53 ArmC pf3.75		3	55	55	55 —	1
38	24½ Arm Ru 1.60	5	13	24½	24½	24½—	⅛
27⅜	13½ ArvinInd .52	10	40	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
55¾	34⅜ ASA Ltd .50		283	48⅛	46⅝	47¾+	⅛
	ASA Lt fn.50		7	43	43	43	
33⅞	23¼ AshdOil 1.30	8	140	29⅞	29	29¾+	⅛
54½	30 AsdDrG 1.40	10	48	32⅞	36½	36½—	1⅛
99¾	54½ Asd Transp		13	74⅛	8⅛	89¾+	⅛
15⅜	9½ Athrne .52b	4	13	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
23	14⅜ AtlCMI 2.06e	8	16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
23½	19⅝ AtlCyEl 1.47	8	14	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	
113¾	66½ Atl Richfl 2	25	841	110⅛	105	110¼+	5⅜
55⅞	49½ AtlRc pf3.75		240	52	52	52 —	½
190½	113¾ AtlRch pf 3		4	185	180	184½+	7½
73¾	50⅜ AtlRc pf2.80		125	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
2⅞	1½ Atlas Corp	49	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	6 ATO Inc .16	6	26	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
94½	37½ Autom Data	41	42	61	60	60 —	1¼
8	3⅛ Autom Ind	4	14	3¾	3⅝	3⅝ —	
16	6 8 Avco Corp	4	71	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
4	1⅝ Avco Cp wt		43	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
46⅞	34½ Avco pf3.50		14	38⅛	37½	37½—	⅞
51⅞	36⅛ AveryPd .25	35	10	47	45⅞	46⅞+	1
52¼	17½ AvisInc .40	6	10	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
125⅞	6⅞ AvnetInc .30	5	147	10¼	9¾	10 —	⅛
40	8⅛ AvonPd 1.40	39	247	90¾	87⅞	89 +	1⅛
29	12½ AztecO 1.32t	51	48	20⅜	19¾	20¼+	⅛

B

31	21⅛ BabckW .80	15	135	26	25½	25⅝+	⅛
18⅝	4⅜ Bacho .15e		41	6⅝	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
39	17 Baker In .16	22	32	24¾	24½	24¾—	
41¾	22¾ BakerOil .37	37	160	40	39¼	40 —	⅛
17¼	11 BaldDH	7	13	15⅜	15½	15½—	
31½	9⅛ BaldGE 1.96	8	106	25¾	25⅜	25⅜—	⅛
26½	22⅛ BanCel 1.34	10	2	23¾	23½	23⅝+	⅛
43	23¼ Bandag Inc	47	197	39¾	38¼	38½—	
18⅝	5⅜ Bangr Punt		4	7¾	7½	7½—	
30	22 BangP pf 2		2	22¾	22½	22½+	⅛
24	14 Bang pf1.25		4	14⅞	14	14 —	⅛
42	31⅝ Bnk of NY 2	7	45	35	33½	35⅞—	⅛
37	21⅞ Bk of Va .88	11	3	26½	26¾	26¾+	⅛
69	49½ BankTr 3	8	73	53⅞	53	53 —	¼
42⅞	26⅜ BarBOil .20a		17	34¼	34	34 —	⅛
39½	20¼ BardC .18a	30	152	23½	23½	23½—	⅛
30¼	22⅝ BarnM 2.66e	8	16	26¾	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
9	6 Basicinc .40	6	3	8½	8½	8½	
32	23½ Basic pf2.50		250	30½	30½	30½+	⅛
15½	9⅛ BatesMf .20	14	74	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
36⅛	19 Bathind .30	17	142	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
60½	17⅛ BauschL .42	29	915	51⅞	49⅛	49⅞+	⅛
61⅛	41⅛ BaxtLa .15	59	85	56	55⅝	55⅝—	⅛
61	32⅛ Bearings .64	13	14	49	48½	48½—	⅛
39½	19¼ BeatPd .62	15	292	22⅞	22¾	22¾+	⅛
143⅜	102⅛ Beat Fd pf 4		1	116	116	116 —	4
47¼	21⅜ Beckmn .50	22	63	40¼	38⅝	39⅛—	1⅝
44⅜	32⅝ BectDic .35	31	167	44½	43	43⅛—	⅛
25⅛	12¼ BectCh .75b	7	107	15⅝	15⅜	15¼—	⅛
17⅜	9 BefcoPf .92	9	19	15⅜	15	15¼+	⅛
30½	18⅝ Belden 1.20	7	5	19½	19½	19½—	⅜
30½	18⅝ BelHm .30b	13	41	19¾	18¼	18¾—	⅛
15⅜	7⅝ BellHow .84	9	287	12	11¾	11¾	
56½	22¼ Bell New	6	12	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
23	14⅜ BemisCo .80	6	12	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
51⅛	31⅞ Bendix 1.60	8	50	33⅞	34½	33⅞—	1⅛
76½	48¼ Bendix pf 3		7	56¾	54⅝	54⅝—	1½
53	22½ BenfCp 1.25	8	319	32½	31⅝	32 —	⅝
53	32 Bnfl Spf 2.50		280	32	32	32	
15⅜	7⅝ BenGuat	8	69	4½	4⅜		
22⅝	9 Berkey .85e	8	63	14	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
38	24½ BethSt 1.40a	7	312	33⅜	32¾	32⅞—	⅛
27⅜	13½ ArvinInd .52	10	40	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
55¾	34⅜ BigThre .60	22	67	57	56½	56¾+	½
60⅛	33½ BigThre .60	22	67	57	56½	56¾+	½
127	96¾ BlackD 1.08	46	43	123	120⅝	120⅝—	1½
13	6⅛ BlairJhn .48	5	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33⅞	23¼ AshdOil 1.30	8	140	29⅞	29	29¾+	⅛
54½	30 AsdDrG 1.40	10	48	32⅞	36½	36½—	1⅛
99¾	54½ Asd Transp		13	74⅛	8⅛	89¾+	⅛
15⅜	9½ Athrne .52b	4	13	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
23	14⅜ AtlCMI 2.06e	8	16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
23½	19⅝ AtlCyEl 1.47	8	14	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	
113¾	66½ Atl Richfl 2	25	841	110⅛	105	110¼+	5⅜
55⅞	49½ AtlRc pf3.75		240	52	52	52 —	½
190½	113¾ AtlRch pf 3		4	185	180	184½+	7½
73¾	50⅜ AtlRc pf2.80		125	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
2⅞	1½ Atlas Corp	49	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	6 ATO Inc .16	6	26	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
94½	37½ Autom Data	41	42	61	60	60 —	1¼
8	3⅛ Autom Ind	4	14	3¾	3⅝	3⅝ —	
16	6 8 Avco Corp	4	71	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
4	1⅝ Avco Cp wt		43	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
46⅞	34½ Avco pf3.50		14	38⅛	37½	37½—	⅞
51⅞	36⅛ AveryPd .25	35	10	47	45⅞	46⅞+	1
52¼	17½ AvisInc .40	6	10	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
125⅞	6⅞ AvnetInc .30	5	147	10¼	9¾	10 —	⅛
40	8⅛ AvonPd 1.40	39	247	90¾	87⅞	89 +	1⅛
29	12½ AztecO 1.32t	51	48	20⅜	19¾	20¼+	⅛

C

29⅜	22¾ CabCF 2.35e	12	20	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	
43¼	23⅛ Cabot Cp .92	8	28	32¾	31⅞	31⅞—	7⅛
6⅝	3½ Cadence Ind	3	16	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅜	2⅜ Cadsars Wrl	5	24	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3½ Cal Finanl	4	29	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
20⅛	18 CalPUt 1.32	6	3	18¼	18¼	18¼+	⅛
120	112 CallatM .34t	19	120	12	11	11⅜+	⅛
32	22⅞ CamB 2.72e	8	10	24½	24½	24⅝—	⅛
71⅜	35¼ CampR 1.50a	31	132	59⅜	57⅜	57 +	2⅛
25	27¼ CampS 1.18	14	34	32⅝	31¾	31⅞—	⅛
8¼	4 Cdn Brew	21	10	5⅝	4	4 —	
19⅜	13⅞ CanPac .74a	10	66	17	16¾	16⅞	
19⅝	13½ CanIR 1.10	11	2	14	14	14	
23⅛	15⅝ CapCll Com	17	13	43⅜	41⅝	43½—	½
22⅞	2⅜ CapHeld .26	20	326	29½	29½	29¾—	⅛
27⅛	22 CapMt 2.57e	8	15	24	23¾	23¾	
7¼	4 Carbrn 1.60	7	8	53⅜	53	53	1¼
21⅝	15⅝ Carlisle .48	7	1	18⅜	18¼	18¼	⅛
82	61 CaroC&Oh 5		2200	63⅜	63¼	63¾+	⅜
12⅜	7⅞ CaroFrg .40	6	3	8	8	8	
30⅜	21¾ CaroPw .60	7	44	22⅝	21½	22⅜+	⅛
30¼	18¼ CarrCp .52	14	448	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
27⅞	18¼ CarHVa .20a	16	48	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
18⅞	12⅛ CastleC .60b	8	34	16	15½	15½—	⅛
77⅜	53⅜ CaterTr 1.60	14	381	71⅜	69¾	69⅞—	2⅛
6⅝	2½ Cavrgh Cm		41	3⅞	3½	3½	
4¼	2⅛ CCI Corp		11	3⅜	2¾	2¾—	⅛
15	7⅜ CCI Cp pf		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
21⅜	14⅛ Ceco Cp 1	6	5	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
42⅛	28⅛ Celanese 2	7	83	35½	35¼	35¼—	⅛
23⅜	9¾ Cencolnc .20	19	85	15¾	15¾	15¾—	⅛
28⅜	10 Centex .12e	15	8	16⅜	16¼	16¼+	⅛
24⅜	20¾ CenhNG 1.72	7	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
25⅛	19⅜ CenIllLt 1.80	9	16	21	20⅝	20⅞—	⅛
19⅛	14⅝ CenIIPS 1.20	10	90	15¼	14⅞	13¼+	⅛
25	20¾ CenLaE 1.16	12	6	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
18⅞	15¼ CeMPw 1.26	9	13	16⅛	16	16½+	⅛
23⅝	19¼ CenSoW 1.08	11	333	19¾	19¼	19¼—	⅛
43⅝	24⅛ Cn Soya 1.20	11	57	39⅜	37¼	37¾—	2⅛
25	20⅜ Ce Tu 1.04a	12	65	22¾	22¼	22¼	
17½	12⅜ CerroCp .80	9	49	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
22⅜	12½ Certnteed .50	6	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
34⅞	16½ Chadbn .80	9	159	24⅜	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
23	14¼ Champln .92	7	200	20¼	19	19¼—	
24	18 Chmi pf1.20		50	20¾	20	20 —	⅛
20¼	12⅞ ChamSp .52	15	148	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
30	13⅞ ChartrCo .30	8	16	25¼	24½	24½	
35⅜	27⅞ Chartr NY 2	7	43	29¾	29¾	29¾+	
12	9⅛ ChaseFd .72	3	25	10¼	10	10 —	
60⅜	41 ChasManh 2	11	41	54⅝	53¼	54⅜—	⅛
70	48⅜ ChesT 4.65e		11	61	59⅝	59⅝—	⅛
13⅜	6¾ Chelsea .30	4	10	7	7¼	7¼+	
22	13⅜ Chem cm .80	7	34	17⅜	16¾	16¾—	⅛
54⅛	40 ChmNY 2.88	9	50	45⅞	46¾	46¾+	1
42¼	29⅝ CheVa 1.60	10	4	37	39	39 —	
9⅞	6¼ Chsbgh 1.12	29	90	7½	20¾	20¾—	⅛
54½	40 Chesl 1.65e	6	19	47¼	47	47 —	
12⅜	9¼ ChEasIll .76	8	120	12¾	12⅜	12½+	⅛
11¼	5½ ChiNW Co	4	12	9½	9½	9½	
16	12 ChiMilw pf		4	15	15	15 —	⅛
30	20 ChiPneuT 2	18	42	36	35½	35½—	
24¾	10⅜ ChRI ct UP		3	12¾	12¾	12¾+	⅛
26⅞	10½ ChRI ct NW		49	12¾	12	12¾+	⅛
7	4½ ChkFull .22a	8	11	5¼	5	5 —	
6⅝	3⅜ Chris Craft	16	64	4⅝	4⅝	4½—	⅛
15	11 ChCft pfl.40	3	5	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
20⅜	11⅛ Chromal 70	6	29	13⅝	13	13¼—	
44⅝	22¼ Chrysir 1.40	4	x1257	32¾	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
18½	6¾ Chrysler wt		122	7½	7	7⅛—	
25	14½ CI Mig 2.08e	7	38	17⅛	16¾	17⅛+	⅛
22⅞	18¼ CinBel 1.20	9	9	21	19⅞	20 —	⅛
25⅞	20¾ CinGE 1.44	9	28	23¼	23	23⅛+	⅛
105	96¼ CinG pf7.44		x10	100	100	100 —	1¼
69½	63¾ CinG pf4.75		240	64	64	64	
55⅞	52¾ CinGE pf 4		x10	53⅞	53¾	53¾	
44¼	25⅞ CinMila 1.40	21	27	35⅝	36½	36½—	⅜
40¼	25 CIT Fin 2.20	13	143	43	43	43 —	⅛
57⅞	41⅜ CitiesSv 2.20	11	523	52⅛	51½	52⅛—	⅜
39¼	25⅜ CitzSo 3.0Ce	12	17	37⅛	36⅝	37¼+	⅜
16	10⅛ Cityinvst .60	5

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1973

.K. Firm Fires Head acing Criminal Charge

ONDON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).— Darby Holdings Ltd. today issed its chairman and direc- Dennis Pinder, who was ar- d in Singapore on charges criminal breach of trust. ngapore police confirmed the t, adding that Mr. Pinder been released on bail. e company said its auditors investigating suspicions that Pinder had misapplied group s and concealed the fact. one case, A. W. Scott, an utive who has also been dis- ed, was party to Mr. Pinder's ns; the company said. e amount involved in the af- fair is said to be about £500,000 at present, of which £300,000 has been recovered.

Sime Darby is a diversified enterprise with extensive trading and plantation interests in the Far East. It also has extensive interests in financial services, and its subsidiaries in this area include Clive Holdings Ltd.

Late last year Sime Darby raised $30 million on the international market through an offering of convertible debentures.

Today, the Sime Darby convertible Eurobonds, were quoted on an indicative basis at 81-83, down from 86-88 yesterday.

On the London Stock Exchange, Sime Darby shares traded at 106, down 23, after a short suspension this morning.

Sime Darby said the alleged irregularities came to light during the course of a normal audit. The company is registered in Britain, but its headquarters are in Singapore.

The enterprise has had connections with Caterpillar Tractor Co. of the United States, since 1928. Tractors Malaysia Berhad, a Sime Darby subsidiary, markets and services Caterpillar equipment in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei.

The company also reported today that its net profit rose to £4.2 million in the year ended June 30, up from £2.9 million the previous year. Turnover rose to £155.5 million from £38.6 million.

Directors recommended a final dividend of 10.5 percent gross, making a total of 18 percent for fiscal 1973.

issan Profit p 19 Percent Half Year

KYO, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).— n Motor Co.'s net profit rose rcent in the six months end- pt. 30, while sales increased rcent, the company report- day.

another report today, Teijin a large synthetic fibers facturer, said its net profit than quintupled in the Sep- er half year.

ijin's report follows by a day ments from three other large ese synthetic textile pro- s indicating that their prof- nore than tripled in the period.

an's earnings totaled 27 bil- yen (about $102 million), up 22.7 billion yen in the year- r period. Sales were 644.7 yen compared with 570.5 yen. The company set an nged 5-yen dividend.

company sold 1,024,063 cars e six-month period, an in- e of 8.6 percent. Exports rose cent to 360,784 units.

an forecast a 7 percent in- in auto sales in the cur- half year for a value of 680 yen, up from 605.9 billion the 1972 half year.

ijin, which said its higher was due to increased prices e of stronger demand, said t earnings in the September year totaled 8.3 billion yen. ear earlier, the company re- d net profit of 1.6 billion

es rose to 130.4 billion yen 103 billion yen. Teijin de- d a 3.75-yen dividend in- ng a special 0.75-yen pay- e up from 2 yen a year

decline in net profit was re- d by Mitsui Toatsu Chemical which said earnings fell to illion in the September half 1.5 billion yen a year earlier. es were 93.7 billion yen, up 74.6 billion yen. The com- said it will continue to with- a dividend.

nwhile, Fuji Industries Ltd. its net profit rose to 773 n yen in the six-month pe- up from 734 million yen a ago.

es totaled 75.8 billion yen, up 66.3 billion yen.

i declared an unchanged 2.5- ividend.

ofits in Canada d to Rise 58% Third Quarter

NTREAL, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).— r-tax profits of 100 early ing Canadian corporations d $598.4 million in the third r, up 58 percent from the 972 period, according to a Street Journal survey. revious compilation for the d quarter showed 105 com- had total earnings of million, up 54 percent from corresponding 1972 quarter. owing a pattern established first quarter, soaring profits latest three months were the forest products, min- d petroleum industries, al- some other groups also hefty gains.

cipal factors behind the rise were higher commodity coupled with expanded tic and export demand for ian goods.

he first nine months, prof- aled $1.7 billion, 58 percent the year-ago period.

. to Increase oorts of Butter

SHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP- President Nixon today or- a sharp increase in imports ter and butterfat mixtures sked that the Tariff Com- n determine whether import on wheat, milled wheat ts and cotton products be suspended.

Nixon signed a proclama- o allow the importation of itional 78.6 million pounds ter and similar products, ted after receiving reports omestic butter production onth dipped to its lowest ince February, 1920. proclamation said the bulk itional imports would come New Zealand and the Euro- Common Market.

U.S. Achieves Trade Surplus With Japanese

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—The United States in September had its first trade surplus with Japan in recent years, Commerce Department data shows.

The surplus, a small one of $7 million on an adjusted basis, illustrated the massive reversal of trade flows the United States is now experiencing in its trade with Japan.

U.S. exports to Japan in September totaled $754 million while imports stood at $747 million.

For the whole of 1972 the U. S. ran a record $4.1-billion unadjusted deficit with Japan.

Dollar Soars Against Yen

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (Reuters).— The U.S. dollar soared today on the Tokyo foreign exchange market as Japan's deteriorating balance-of-payments position caused a further decline in the value of the yen.

The Bank of Japan, which has sold about $400 million in the past three days to prevent the price of the U.S. currency from rising too fast, today gave in to the pressures and increased the price at which it sells dollars on the market from 266.85 to 270 yen. It sold an estimated $150 million today.

The new price is an indication to the market of the level at which the central bank wants to hold the yen's dollar value. It represented a de facto devaluation of the yen of about 1.5 percent, according to unofficial calculations.

The drop in value is over 2 percent compared with the level the yen reached after it was allowed to float against the dollar last February.

The yen then rose to 16.22 percent above its former official dollar parity. Today it was 14.07 percent above the old official value.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar were:

Nov. 1, 1973	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Sterl. ($ per £)	2.4362	2.430	— 6.57
Belg. fr. (A)	36.85	37.1	
Belg. fr. (B)	36.85	36.52	+21.85
Deutsche mark	2.45	2.446	+13.45
Danish krone	5.541	5.71	+21.80
Escudo	23.35	23.35	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.3975	4.325	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.329	4.226	+21.14
Guilder	2.541	2.5375	+7.45
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)	666.75	668.75	
Lira (B)	669.75	670.63	+ 1.94
Peseta	57.25	57.25	
Schilling	18.25	18.15	+25.15
Sw. krona	4.188	4.179	+14.79
Swiss franc	3.897	3.0966	+23.88
Yen	270.25	266.2	+15.94

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
a-Fres. B: Commercial.

BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT
BANCOFIN SA
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Air Canada Proposes Takeover

A plan to bring two foreign-owned air frame makers under Canadian control has been proposed to the Canadian government by Air Canada, a government operation. The plan, subject to cabinet approval, is for Air Canada and Canadian International Comstock Co. Ltd. to set up a new holding company, with Air Canada taking a minority interest. The new firm would form a second company to buy out two air frame makers —Canadier Ltd., a subsidiary of General Dynamics, and De Havilland Canadier Ltd., a subsidiary of Britain's Hawker Siddeley.

Bethlehem to Spend $500 Million

Bethlehem Steel Corp. will spend $500 million in an expansion program to add about 1.6 million tons of steelmaking capacity by 1977. The program, described as "an initial step," is the first major expansion in the steel industry in several years. Stewart S. Cort, chairman, emphasizes that the action is being taken on the assumption that price controls will be removed in the near future. "Otherwise we cannot justify either our initial program or any further efforts," he says.

ICI Launches New Fiber

Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) has developed synthetic fibers capable of conducting electricity. Sampling quantities have already been produced in pilot plants and regular commercial production will begin in Britain next year. The company says first uses will be in applications where anti-static protection is required, such as carpets, specialized work clothing, and certain types of industrial filters. ICI says the new fibers are the first to have "conductivity as a built-in feature." The conductivity, which can be controlled, is achieved by embedding carbon into the surface of the fibers. ICI adds that future applications being studied include clothing and furnishing in which the material itself could be used as the heating element.

Chrysler Seeks Price Increase

Chrysler has notified the U.S. Cost of Living Council that it plans to raise 1974 model car and truck prices an average $63.25 to cover costs of the new three-year labor agreement recently reached with the United Auto Workers union as well as "other labor and material costs," which were not specified. The company says the increase includes no profit for Chrysler. The company recently said it had asked for reconsideration by the cost council of a once-rejected plan for a $73 increase on its 1974 models to cover labor and material costs for the period prior to the latest contract. Chrysler originally filed that request in September. It is not clear whether any of the cost increases Chrysler was seeking to recover through that rejected hike are included in its latest move.

Dollar Devaluation, Rising Demand Help

U.S. Firms Expect Higher Earnings Abroad

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—Many U.S. corporations expect their overseas operations to earn even more this year than they did in profitable 1972. And some look for profit gains of 30, 40 and 50 percent.

To the extent that foreign earnings are converted into dollar dividends and sent back home, the earnings tend to lessen any dollar "surplus" abroad. And they help U. S. corporations finance their overseas expansion with foreign currencies, rather than by exporting dollars.

The value of U.S. direct investment abroad rose last year by over $7.8 billion, of which reinvested earnings accounted for about $4.5 billion and exported capital about $3.4 billion—or $1.5 billion less than the investment-capital outflow in 1971.

Among the overseas success stories are Union Carbide, which earned $44.7 million abroad in 1971 and $62.9 million in 1972. This year, the company said, should prove another winner.

Hercules Inc., a big chemicals concern, said it is "doing just fabulously abroad." All of the big three auto makers report sharply rising foreign earnings.

Polaroid, for the third straight year, expects its foreign sales to rise by more than 30 percent. And profits are "increasing at rates exceeding the sales gains," said the company.

International Harvester's foreign profits nearly doubled in 1972 to $86.6 million from $45.2 million in 1971. As a proportion of overseas assets, this meant an increase to 22.3 percent from 12.6 percent against a rise in the domestic return on assets to 6.5 percent from 4.4 percent. This year, said Omer Voss, executive vice-president, should set another overseas profit record.

International Telephone & Telegraph, with 32 percent of its assets abroad, got 45 percent of its net income overseas last year, up from 35 to 40 percent in the previous four years.

Smaller corporations tell much the same stories. Overall, "it looks like a good year," says Leonard A. Lupo, an international economist for the Commerce Department's bureau of economic analysis. Figures he analyzed show earnings on U.S. investments abroad last year rose 12 percent to $14.9 billion from $12.6 billion in 1971.

The major reasons for the leap were the European business upsurge and the 1971 dollar devaluation, which boosted the dollar value of foreign-currency earnings.

Similarly, this year's devaluation will also boost results. But gains being registered in 1973 also reflect real increases in foreign-currency earnings. And these gains, in most cases, seem to reflect a surge in demand—creating increased sales—rather than cost-cutting measures.

Demand abroad is so great that "neither we nor our competitors have had enough production to take advantage of it," Mr. Voss noted.

"There's no question there's inflationary pressure abroad, but there's strong consumer demand, too," said an official of Hoover Co., another consumer-products manufacturer.

The minority of companies with foreign disappointments in the past two years seem to have been the victims of unusual circumstances. Armstrong Cork, for example, blamed a 1972 decline mainly on a strike at a Canadian subsidiary and heavy startup costs at a West German plant. But 1973, a spokesman said, could "be our best year in foreign sales and earnings."

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $230 million to $1.584 billion in the week ended Oct. 24, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was $169 million more than the Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

Company Reports

CNA Financial

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)	—7.0*	26.0
Per Share	—	0.57
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	37.0	79.0
Per Share	0.82	1.78

* After $4.10 million extraordinary loss.

Columbia Gas System

Nine Months	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	750.40	736.90
Profits (millions)	76.30	72.30
Per Share	2.35	2.28

Liggett & Myers

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	187.9	188.8
Profits (millions)	10.22	8.15
Per Share	1.30	0.95
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	553.5	559.4
Profits (millions)	22.72	20.83
Per Share	2.64	2.41

Loews

Year (Aug. 31)	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	766.4	804.1
Profits (millions)	a51.23	a50.89
Per Share	a3.61	a3.49
Profits (millions)	b63.12	b69.62
Per Share	b4.45	b4.78

a-Before securities transactions.
b-After securities transactions.

LTV

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	1,073.0	831.3
Profits (millions)	8.64	—0.17
Per Share	0.94	—0.10
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	3,069.0	2,496.0
Profits (millions)	24.67	4.56
Per Share	2.66	0.29

Niagara Mohawk Power

Nine Months	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	498.5	469.7
Profits (millions)	52.95	59.56
Per Share	1.22	1.59
Twelve Months		
Revenue (millions)	658.4	614.6
Profits (millions)	63.13	70.79
Per Share	1.46	1.47

Standard Oil of Calif.

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	2,313.0	1,704.0
Profits (millions)	226.0	150.0
Per Share	2.66	1.77
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	6,255.0	4,932.0
Profits (millions)	560.46	401.30
Per Share	6.60	4.73

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House to Act On Trade Bill From Nov. 12

Kissinger Has Agreed Not to Seek New Delay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has agreed not to ask Congress to postpone consideration of sensitive trade legislation beyond the week of Nov. 12, House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said today.

Mr. Kissinger and other top administration officials had asked the House to delay consideration of the bill, which contains sensitive sections regarding the Soviet Union, because the Russians and the United States are involved in negotiations over the Mideast crisis.

Mr. Albert said he talked with Mr. Kissinger last night and the secretary "gave me his consent to bring it up at that time."

Both Mr. Albert and acting Ways and Means Committee chairman Al Ullman, D., Ore., had served notice that President Nixon personally would have to put his prestige on the line to postpone the bill, which has been put off week after week since Mideast tensions rose. Apparently Mr. Nixon was not willing to go that far.

Rep. Ullman told his committee today that he had informed the administration that it was imperative the trade bill come up before Thanksgiving. The week of Nov. 12 is the last week of House activity before the Thanksgiving recess.

"I have been given assurances there will be no further requests for delay by the administration," Rep. Ullman said.

The decision sets the stage for what is expected to be heated debate over Soviet emigration policy toward Jews and other minorities at a time when many congressmen are still angered by Russia's supplying weapons to the Arabs.

The bill, as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, contains a provision that would prevent the Russians and other Communist nations from getting most-favored-nation trade status unless Mr. Nixon certified to Congress that they allowed free emigration.

IMF Panel Sets Date For Monetary Parley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—A meeting of the Committee of 20 finance ministers has been set for Jan. 24 and 25, 1974, monetary sources said here today.

The meeting will be in Rome and will largely constitute a review of the work on international monetary reform of four study groups established by the Committee of 20 and its deputies during the Nairobi annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund last September.

U.S. Factory Orders, Building Outlays Drop

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—There was a sharp downturn last month in two important indicators of the trend of the U.S. economy—new factory orders and spending on building—the Commerce Department said today.

New orders placed with manufacturing companies dropped 1.6 percent in September to an adjusted $74.92 billion. A sharp decline was registered in orders for both durable and nondurable goods.

Spending on construction, declining for the second successive month, dropped 2.3 percent to an adjusted annual rate of $134.9 billion, the Commerce Department said. This followed a 0.2 percent decline in August, when spending totaled an upward revised $138.1 billion.

Outlays on private construction dropped 3 percent to an adjusted annual rate of $104.2 billion, while public construction was down 1 percent to $30.8 billion.

The 1.6 percent decrease in new factory orders compared with a rise in new bookings of 1.3 percent in August. Upward-revised figures for August set their total at $76.11 billion.

Orders for durable goods fell 1.4 percent in September, to $42.11 billion, while nondurable goods orders dropped 1.8 percent to $32.8 billion.

The downturn was due largely to a drop of $905 million in bookings for primary metals and a $300-million decline in orders for shipbuilding and railroad equipment.

Inventories rose 0.8 percent to an adjusted $115.79 billion from $114.91 billion in August, when they gained 0.9 percent.

Stocks of durable goods increased $793 million to an adjusted $76.01 billion. Inventories of nondurables rose $93 million to an adjusted $39.79 billion.

Shipments in September fell 0.3 percent for the second month in a row to an adjusted $72.83 billion. At the end of September, inventories equaled 1.58 months' shipments, up from 1.57 in August but below the 1.65 ratio of September 1972.

Unfilled orders for manufacturers continued to rise sharply in September, climbing an adjusted $2.1 billion to an adjusted $109.44 billion. In the previous month unfilled orders were at an adjusted $107.34 billion.

Markets Shut

Stock exchanges, banks and financial businesses were closed Thursday in France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg for the All Saints Day holiday. The Brussels and Luxembourg stock markets remain shut today, Nov. 2.

Wall St. Prices Driven Lower By U.S. Energy Crisis Fears

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Growing concern about a possible energy crisis this winter continued to send tremors through Wall Street today, driving New York Stock Exchange prices lower.

"The oil shortage which was being thought of simply in terms of automobiles and a cold winter has rippled out into a real threat of an energy shortage, with very broad and serious implications for the entire U.S. economy," declared Monte J. Gordon, head of research at Dreyfus Corp.

The major worry is that if a shortage should develop because of the cutoff of Mideast oil supplies to the United States it could force some industrial plants to shut down later in the year or cause production cutbacks.

Stocks of chemical companies were among the hardest hit issues, with some suffering losses of between two and three points.

Industry analysts believe that chemical firms may be among the first to experience a production squeeze in the event of an energy crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.75 to 948.83 and brought to around 35 points the decline in the blue chip barometer over the last four sessions.

Turnover was 16.92 million shares, compared with 17.89 million yesterday.

In the chemical group, Du Pont fell 3 1/2 to 184 3/4, Monsanto 2 5/8 to 63 1/2, and Union Carbide 1 3/8 to 40 5/8.

Other point-sized losers included Honeywell down 6 3/8 to 98 1/8, Gillette 1 1/4 to 43 1/2, Mesa Petroleum 2 5/8 to 80 1/4, MGIC Investment 1 1/8 to 47 1/2, Dresser Industries 1 3/8 to 54, Ford Motor 1 5/8 to 50 3/4 and Ponderosa Systems 4 1/2 to 68 1/2.

Deere, among the volume leaders, rose 1 3/4 to 57 1/8, reversing a recent weak trend.

Among the oils, Atlantic Richfield rose 5 3/8 to 110 1/8, Standard of California 1 3/8 to 70 5/8, Standard Oil of Ohio 3 1/2 to 161, and Phillips Petroleum 1 3/4 to 67 3/4.

The upturn in the oil group followed by a day an announcement by the Cost of Living Council that it will permit a dollar-for-dollar pass through of increased costs at all levels of distribution on a once a month basis. The new regulations cover sales of gasoline, home heating oil, and diesel fuel.

Steels were narrowly mixed, while Trans World Airlines lost 1 1/2 to 20 5/8 in its group.

Prices closed mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

This notice is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale or as a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities, but appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE

October 17, 1973

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Robert Fleming Incorporated — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. — Nomura Securities International, Inc.

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation — UBS-DB Corporation — Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
40⅞	14½	KirschCo .7..	7	28	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	
42	32⅛	KLM Airlin		8	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
57¾	31	KnightN .32	17	127	37	35½	38½	— ½
22⅞	12	Koehrng .60	6	35	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
41½	22	Koch pf 2.75		1	39	39	39	— 1⅛
44⅞	31	Koppr 1.48	8	28	42½	42⅛	42⅜	— ⅜
53½	50	Koppr pf 4		z300	55	55½	55½	— ½
50⅞	40	Kraftco 1.77	11	122	43	42¼	42¼	
51⅞	31	KresgeS .20	34	401	37⅝	36½	37⅜	+ ½
27⅛	15¾	Krochlr .80a	5	33	17¾	16¾	16¾	— 1⅛
24⅜	15	Kroger 1.30	11	30	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
18	10½	Kysor .60a	6	18	12½	12	12	— ¼
		L						
22¼	19	LacGas 1.50	7	9	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
16½	12½	Lams Sess 1	7	9	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
33	17	LaneBry .72	8	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	20	SLarwr 2.72e	8	12	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	6½	Latrobe St.		4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
9⅞	5¼	LearSieg .28	6	47	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
32	25	LearS pf2.25		7	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
19½	8¼	Leasco .40	4	241	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	20	Leas pfC 2..		9	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
34	22½	Leasc pf2.2		20	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
48¾	30	Leasew .60b	14	61	43⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— 1½
22¼	10	LeedsN .56	20	25	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— 1
19	11½	Leesona .50	8	30	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	11½	LehPCl .89	6	23	18⅞	18	18⅜	— ⅜
2⅛	1½	LehVal Ind		7	1⅜	1½	1½	
18	14⅛	Lehmn 1.57e		71	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
23	7⅛	Lennar Crp	3	23	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
44	27¼	Lenox .60b	15	14	33¼	32¼	33¼	+ ¼
14⅜	8¼	LevFd Cap		21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
49⅜	18½	LeviStrs .48	13	45	29¼	27	29	— ¼
27⅞	5¼	Levitz Furn	6	581	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
8½	3¼	LFE Cp	30	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
42⅜	29½	LOF 2.20a	6	41	34⅛	33⅛	33¾	
81	67⅜	LOF pf4.75		3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ 1⅛
6⅞	4⅛	LibbMcNL	11	37	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
25⅞	15½	LibrtyCp .30	7	3	17	17	17	
13⅛	7⅜	LibrtyLn .40	7	5	9	9	9	
45⅜	22½	LiggMy 2.50	10	88	35½	35⅛	35	+ ⅜
92¼	73½	LillyEli .63	37	277	82¼	81½	81½	— ¼
48¼	28⅜	LincNt 1.38a	10	72	44⅛	43¼	43½	— ¼
97½	61½	LincNt pf 3		5	89⅞	89	89	+ ⅛
6½	3	Lionel Corp	12	15	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Litton .23t	9	140	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
41	32	Litton cv pf 3		1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
21⅜	17⅛	Litton pfB 2		6	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Lockhd Airc	5	44	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
48	22⅛	Loews 1.16a	6	86	24⅜	24¼	24½	— ⅛
23⅞	8⅛	LomaFin .36	12	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
52¾	36	LomM 3.80e	11	32	44¾	44¼	44⅜	— ¼
21⅛	10⅛	Londontwn	6	157	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¾
25⅞	1⅜	LoneStInd	8	228	22⅞	22⅛	22½	— 1⅛
40½	23¼	LoneSG 1.45	9	83	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	— ½
22¼	17½	LnglsLt 1.46	9	110	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
85¼	61½	LongDrg .56	44	11	79	78½	78⅞	— ¼
5¼	2⅝	Loral Corp	11	43	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
53	32	LaLandEx 1	25	427	47¼	46	46	— ⅞
48⅛	21¼	LaPacit .20	9	174	43¾	43	43⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	LousGE 1.80	9	8	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Lovnstn .95	6	33	18⅜	18	18⅜	
13½	7½	LTV Corp	6	523	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	8⅛	LTV Co AA		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
50	29⅜	LTVCp pf 5		11	45	43½	43½	
51½	33¼	Lubrizl .43a	27	36	47½	47	47	— ½
16⅜	9⅞	LuckyStr .34	14	112	14½	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
20¾	12	Ludlow 1.08	8	30	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
32	19¼	LukensStl 1	30	31	29	28¾	28⅞	— 1
7¾	3⅛	LVO Corp	15	47	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	5¼	Lykes Ynest		64	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
32	17	Lyke pf3.75k		23	20½	20⅛	20¼	
16⅜	6½	LyncCSy .40	17	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
		M						
15¼	9⅞	MacAnF .60	4	5	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
4⅝	3	MacDonal	9	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅜	Macke .30a	5	13	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
12½	5½	Macmil .15e	5	12C	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	21¼	Macy 1.10	8	48	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
13⅝	9	MadF 1.55e		53	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅜
9	5⅛	MadSq Gar	65	47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	5⅞	MagicCf .32	7	88	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	8⅝	Magnvox .40	19	122	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32	16¼	Mallory 1	10	35	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅞
17⅜	9⅝	Manlno .56b	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31	14	Manowr .80	8	10	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
43⅞	28½	MfrHan 1.56	12	296	40	39½	39⅝	— ½
42⅜	22½	MAPCO .54	24	76	42½	42	42	— ⅛
33⅛	9⅝	Marathn Mf		60	11¼	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	26½	MaratO 1.30	12	424	46½	45⅝	45	+ ⅛
27⅝	17¾	Marcor .90	8	505	24¼	23¼	23¼	— 1⅛
57⅜	37¾	Marcr pf A2		12	8	47¾	47¼	— 1⅛
59½	30⅞	Maremt .20r	12	185	45	43½	43½	— 1¾
32¾	22⅜	MarMid 1.20	7	75	25⅜	24⅞	25	
48⅜	27¼	MarionL .18	23	34	35⅜	34½	34⅞	— 1¼
51½	30½	Marlen 1.30	20	38	45	44¼	44⅜	— ⅝
57¼	29⅜	Marley .5u	20	32	44¼	43½	43½	— 1
11½	6⅜	Marqite .67e	9	23	10½	10⅛	10½	
41	23⅜	Marriot .07t	31	604	25	23¼	23⅞	— 1⅝
37¼	21½	MarsFd 1.2a	9	290	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
19½	15⅛	MartnM 1.15	7	54	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
11¾	6¼	MartMAl .40	90	23	10½	10	10	— ⅜
36⅞	14⅛	MridCup .50	8	15	20¾	20	20	— 1
63	41	MascoCp .16	35	25	59¼	58⅝	58⅞	— ⅛
37½	21¼	Masonite .50	17	133	35½	35	35	— ⅛
27⅞	16⅛	MassyF .52e	8	40	24½	24	24	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅞	MasMt 1.96e	10	69	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
22½	17½	MasCp 1.44e		12	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
14½	12½	MasInc .92e		40	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
35⅜	22	MatsuE .54r	7	141	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
14⅝	4	Mattel d..		120	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
52½	26	MayDSt 1.60	9	154	32¼	30½	30½	— 1¾
12⅞	6¼	MaysJW .50	5	43	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
45⅝	25	Maytag 1.30	13	52	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅛
34¾	18½	MCA Inc .64	9	27	25	25	25⅜	— 1⅛
24	13¾	McCord .92	5	4	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
30¾	15½	McCror 1.20	4	14	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
104⅞	50	McDermot 1	36	346	95½	90½	92	— 1⅞
76⅞	52½	McDonalds	56	376	70⅛	68⅞	69	— 1¾
29	17⅜	McDonD .40	5	205	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
40¼	24¼	McGEd 1.50	10	52	26⅝	26	26	— 1
16⅞	7½	McGrwH .48	8	93	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	McGrg Don	9	15	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
68	46	McIntyre	148	2930	68	64	66½	+ 3¾
41¼	15¾	McKee 1	15	28	34½	33	33½	
		McKee wi		5	22½	22½	22½	
56⅜	33⅜	McLean .72	14	18	54⅞	54	54½	+ ½
24⅜	14⅛	McLout 1.60	6	85	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	11	McNeil .75	6	24	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
22½	13⅛	MeadCp .80	8	197	19¾	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
44	34½	Mea pfA2.80		1	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
43¾	34¼	Mea pfB2.80		4	42	41⅜	42	+ ¼
38	19¾	Medusa 1.40	9	34	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	MEI Cp	8	16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
54	19	Melv Sh .46	15	92	20⅞	20½	20¼	— ⅜
17½	7	Menasc .32t	5	37	8⅛	8	8	
101½	76¼	Merck 1.18	36	107	85¾	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅜
20½	11⅛	Meredith .70	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
32¾	13¾	MerrLyn .56	14	267	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
84⅛	57¼	MesaPet .10	23	358	82	80¼	80¼	— 2⅝
10	8⅝	MesabiTr 1e	8	37	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	11⅛	MestaM .40e	16	8	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
24	13⅛	MGM	18	23	18½	17¾	18	— ⅝
32⅛	9⅞	Metrom .50b	6	24	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
53	47⅜	MetE pf3.90		z20	48¾	48¼	48½	— ½
98⅞	44	MGIC In .10	25	400	49	46⅝	47½	— 1⅞
20⅛	13⅜	MichGs 1.04	10	8	16	16	16	
16¾	13½	MichTube 1	7	4	16⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Microdot .44	6	66	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ½
33¾	18½	Microwave	13	33	24	23¼	23½	— ½
19½	15⅜	MidConTel 1	10	11	16⅛	15¾	15⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	20¼	MidSUt 1.20	9	181	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
18⅜	13⅜	MidIM 1.74e	8	13	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
16¾	11	Midl Ros .80	8	50	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
60	38¼	MilesLb 1.28	13	4	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ¼
31	11⅜	MillBrd .36a	12	218	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
91⅝	76½	MinnMM 1.10	43	343	88½	86⅛	88⅛	+ 1⅛
22½	18	MinnPL 1.46	8	14	19⅛	18⅞	19	
20	12⅞	MirroAl .96	8	82	13¾	13	13¼	+ ¼
30⅞	14⅛	MissnEq .24	15	51	24¼	23½	23½	— 1
20⅜	14⅛	MissRivr .96	11	62	18⅞	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
83	70	MoPac A 5	4	3	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	+ ½
29⅝	20½	MPCom 1.60	7	15	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
17⅞	13⅞	MoPSv .84b	8	16	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
75⅛	54⅜	MobilO 2.80	8	700	58¼	57⅛	58	+ ⅛
18⅝	7	MobHom .20	6	81	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
30⅛	17⅜	Mohas 1.20	7	78	20⅛	19½	19½	— ½
7⅜	3⅛	Mohk Daa		73	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	14¾	Mohk Rub 1	4	14	15¼	15	15	
25⅜	11⅛	Molybden	11	67	23½	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	11½	Monarch .60	17	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅞	Monogrm Ind	5	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34¼	16	MonrEq .44	14	98	24⅜	24½	24⅜	
75⅝	47¾	Monsanto 2	10	934	66⅛	63⅜	63½	— 2⅝
84	59½	Mons pf2.75		7	73	71½	71⅜	— 3¼
42	28⅜	MontDUt 2	9	25	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ½
36	28	MonPw 1.80	11	10	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
24⅛	20⅜	MontSt .99e		27	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
14⅝	10	Mony 1.01e	10	39	10½	10¼	10¼	
18⅜	10½	MooreMcC	4	41	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
73½	47	Morgan 1.45	18	116	70⅜	69	69⅞	+ ⅜
26⅞	4⅞	MorrKn .60e	7	49	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
39¼	10⅜	MorseEl Pd	5	1231	11½	10	10½	— 1¼
13⅞	7	MorsoSh .75	5	22	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
23	12½	MtgTr 1.82e	7	31	13⅜	13	13	— ¼
33⅝	13⅝	MorNor .88	10	195	21⅞	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
68¾	41¼	Motorola .50	22	489	62¾	60⅝	62⅛	+ ⅜
101¾	57¾	MtFuel 1.92	26	36	97	95½	96⅛	+ 1⅛
23½	20	MtStTel 1.52	9	9	23	22¾	22¾	
26½	16⅛	MSL Ind	5	11	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Munford .28	6	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9	5⅞	Munfd pf.40		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
24⅝	16	MurphC 1.20	8	21	16⅝	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
96	47½	MurpOi .64	12	92	82½	80	82½	+ 2
33½	22¼	MurrOh .60a	9	8	26¼	26	26¼	
18⅞	15¾	MullO 1.32e		41	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
19⅝	10½	MyersL .80	12	8	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
		N						
61	39⅝	Nabisco 2.30	13	36	45¾	45⅜	45⅞	+ ½
41⅜	25	NalcoCh .43	33	49	40¼	39	39	— 1½
27¼	12¼	NarcoSci .40	9	20	13½	13	13¼	— ½
57½	42	NashuaC .52	19	7	43⅝	42⅝	43½	— ¼
33⅞	13	NatAirl .30e	7	69	18¾	18⅛	18½	— ¼
21⅞	12⅞	N Avia 1.35e		14	15⅛	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
17½	9¼	Nat Can .45	5	33	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
46¼	26⅜	N CashR .40		312	44	42¾	43⅛	— ⅜
102	78¼	N Chem .30	51	19	99½	97	97	— 3
17⅝	12⅜	NatCityL .90	6	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
49½	40⅞	NatDet 2.36	7	5	45⅝	45⅛	45½	— ½
17½	13	NatDistl .90	10	311	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
77	73½	NDst pf 4.25		z100	76	76	76	+ ½
29½	22½	NatFuel 1.90	7	22	24½	24	24	— ½
36⅜	25⅜	Nat Genl .50	4	6	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
17½	12⅜	NatGyp 1.05	6	73	13½	13⅜	13½	
12	3	NHome .15p		47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
4½	2½	NatInd .10e	8	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14½	10¾	NtInd pf1.25		6	11⅛	11½	11½	— ¼
34¼	28⅜	N Pres 1.10a	5	6	32¾	32½	32¾	
108⅛	23	N Semicndr	51	560	96½	88⅜	89½	— 5½
28½	11⅜	N SvcInd .70	7	39	12¼	12	12	— ¼
35½	16¾	N Stand .75	18	14	24⅛	23⅜	23⅞	
64½	51⅜	N Starch .66	25	4	64¾	64½	64½	
42½	33	Nt Steel 2.50	7	88	35¼	34½	34¾	— ¾
7⅞	4⅛	Nat Tea		58	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
34⅞	14¾	NatUnEl .90	4	16	17⅞	16⅜	16½	— ⅜
67⅛	28¼	Natomas .25	76	1349	65⅞	63⅛	63⅜	+ 1⅛
16	10	Neptune .40	12	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
43½	25¼	NevPw 1.35	7	24	25¾	25¼	25½	
26⅞	21⅛	NEngEl 1.78	9	16	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	15½	NEnGE 1.24	8	17	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
39¾	30	N EngT 2.36	11	48	30⅜	30½	30½	— ⅜
13⅞	7	Newhall .30	122	44	11¼	11	11	— ½
34⅜	21⅛	Newmt 1.40	11	440	34½	33⅝	33⅞	— ¼
108	82½	Nwmt pf4.50		6	106½	104⅜	104⅝	— ¼
33¾	25⅜	NYSEG 2.20	9	20	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
18¼	14	NiaP 1.14	10	117	14¾	14⅜	14¾	
54	48	NiaM pf 3.90		z20	50	50	50	+ 1
20¾	15¼	NiagSh .18e		3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
18	12⅞	NL Ind 1	8	139	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
30⅞	21⅛	NLT Cp .36	13	32	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
72¼	58	NorflkWn 5	6	x98	62	61⅛	61⅜	— ⅜
50	19½	Norris 1.08	6	7	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
37	19⅞	NoACoal .60	14	215	34¾	32¼	32½	— 2⅜
35	23¼	NoAMt 2.51e	12	23	29¾	28¾	28¾	— 1⅛
24⅞	20⅛	NoAmPhil 1	5	16	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
4⅝	3⅜	NoCAir 05e	5	88	3⅛	3½	3½	
2⅛	1⅛	NoCaAir wt		2	1½	1½	1½	
16⅜	12⅞	NoastUt 1.02	9	88	13¼	13	13⅛	
13⅜	9⅛	NoCenGs .60	11	10	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
29¼	23¾	NoIlGas 1.92	8	104	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
31¼	23⅞	NIlGs pf1.90		4	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
27½	18⅛	NIndPS 1.36	8	116	19⅜	19¼	19½	
46¼	33⅝	NNGas 2.60	10	235	45⅜	44¾	45¼	— ¼
31⅜	24½	NoStPw 1.84	9	44	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
115	108	NSPw pf8.80		z100	110	110	110	— 1½
7⅜	4⅜	Northgate	5	36	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
26⅜	15	Northrop 1	8	23	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅜
36⅝	18	NwstAirl .45	13	466	24½	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
67½	52¾	NwtBnc 1.60	16	25	66½	66	66	— ¾
31⅜	18½	Nwst Ind .85	4	43	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
16⅜	6⅜	Nwstlnd wt		11	10	10	10	
98	67½	Nwind pfC5		3	76	76	76	
75½	56	Nwtin pf4.20		3	63	62	62	— ⅝
27¼	21⅛	NwMu 1.91e	12	20	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
34⅜	24	NwtStW .80	8	24	30¾	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
36	23¼	Norton 1.50	7	34	34⅝	33	33¼	— 1⅛
42	21⅛	NorSim .25b	14	660	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
86¼	46	Nrt S pf1.60		50	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	— ¼
21⅛	14⅝	Nucor .10e	7	60	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
20¾	12¼	NVF 4.03t	2	30	16	16	16	
		O						
20¼	10¾	Oak Ind .32	6	9	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
13½	7⅜	Occid Pet	11	590	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
51⅞	42½	OccidPt pf 4		4	46	45¾	46	— ⅛
48	37⅝	OccIP pf3.60		19	44⅛	43¼	43½	— ¼
18½	12½	OgdenCp .60	7	50	15¼	16	16¼	
31½	26⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
23⅞	19⅞	OhioEd 1.60	10	39	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
64½	56	OhEd pf4.40		z50	57	57	57	
28½	22	OklaGE 1.22	11	7	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
12½	11⅛	OklGE pf.80		z410	11¼	11¼	11¼	
25¼	18⅞	OklaNG 1.32	9	21	20⅜	20	20⅛	— ¼
19⅞	12¼	OlinCorp .88	8	29	16	15½	15½	— ½
12⅛	7½	Omark .36	6	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12¼	Oneida .76	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
15¼	12	Opelika 1	6	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
17⅞	14⅜	OrangR 1.20	11	55	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
49⅞	33	OtisElv 2.20	10	95	48¼	48	48	— ½
45¼	23⅜	OutMar 1.20	8	120	34⅛	32¼	33½	+ 1¼
17⅛	10¼	OutletCo .65	5	11	11⅛	11	11	— ½
39⅞	19	OvernitT .72	7	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
54½	29½	OverSh .10e	15	192	44¾	43	43	— 1⅞
55	39¾	OwenCn .88	17	230	53½	52⅜	52⅝	+ ½
43⅜	27½	OwenIll 1.48	9	199	42	41	41⅜	+ ½
85¼	67	Ownll pf4.75		10	75½	74½	74½	— 2
26	15⅜	Oxfrind .60b	6	16	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
		P-Q						
16⅛	13¾	PacASh .57e	3	7	14½	14¼	14⅜	
32⅜	24⅜	PacGsE 1.78	8	544	25⅜	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
26¼	20½	PacLtg 1.68	9	33	21½	21	21	
46½	23⅜	PacPetrl .50	21	304	37¾	36	37	+ 1⅞
26⅛	21¾	PacPw 1.60	10	62	24⅜	24½	24½	— ⅜
18⅜	15⅞	PacTT 1.20	9	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	PaineWb .30		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17½	12¼	PalW pf1.30		4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅝	4½	PalmBc .25	6	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
24¼	4	Pamida Inc	11	98	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
10⅞	5⅝	PanAm Air		320	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
45⅜	27	PanhEP 2	8	133	35⅞	34⅛	34½	— ⅜
32⅞	10¾	Paprcft .60b	7	x54	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
19	12	Pargas .90	8	36	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ¾
35⅜	19	ParHan 1.04	11	26	31⅞	31¼	31¼	— ¼
25⅛	15⅜	ParPen .50a	12	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
20⅛	8⅝	Pasco Inc	35	232	21⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+ 1
18⅞	11	Paylmw .27	9	9	13½	13¼	13⅛	— ½
45⅞	19	PeabGa .04e	27	38	32⅞	31¼	32	— ⅝
3⅛	1½	Penn Cent		101	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
10⅛	5⅛	PennDx .20b	7	26	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Penn Fruit		4	4½	4⅜	4½	
101	72½	Penney 1.12	25	300	79⅝	78¼	78½	— 1⅜
26	20	PaPwLt 1.68	8	112	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
113	101	PaPL pr8.70		z10	105½	105	105½	+ 1
114	102½	PaPL pr8.60		z10	106	106	106	
106	95	PaPL pr8.00		z30	102	102	102	+ 2
65	55	PaPL pf4.50		z160	58¼	57½	57½	— ½
29	18⅜	Pennwlt 1.20	12	68	25½	25	25⅛	+ ¼
32	17½	Pennzoil .80	11	710	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
45¾	25½	Pennz pf1.33		128	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¼
16⅞	6	PeopDrg .20	7	6	7⅜	7½	7⅝	
39⅝	27	PeopGs 2.24	7	34	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
87¾	78⅜	PepsiCo 1.20	26	120	86¼	84⅜	85⅜	— 1½
43½	29	PerkElm .22	44	13	40¾	40	40⅝	+ ½
38⅞	21⅞	Pet Inc 1.35	9	8	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
21	12¼	PetInc pf.80		1	15	15	15	— ⅛
31	14½	PeterPl 1.20	18	31	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
33	11¼	Petrolan .36	13	15	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
25⅜	20	Petrim 2.10e		18	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
52⅛	38½	Pfizer .64a	28	1401	48⅝	47¼	47¼	— 1¼
50¼	38¼	PhelpD 2.20	8	48	47⅞	47¼	47½	— ⅛
23½	19½	PhilaEl 1.64	9	207	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
105¼	98	PhilE pf7.85		z20	100½	100½	100½	— 1½
63¼	54	PhilE pf4.40		z20	57	57	57	
60½	55	PhilE pf4.30		z50	56	56	56	— 1½
22⅛	17¼	PhilSub 1.20	7	5	18⅜	18½	18⅜	— ⅜
136⅜	97½	PhilMor 1.40	21	58	116½	114⅜	114⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	5½	Philip In .20	5	x75	6	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	11¼	Phil Ind pf 1		6	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
69⅛	40½	PhillPet 1.30	28	884	67¾	65½	67¾	+ 1¾
21⅜	9¼	PhillVH .40a	7	11	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
51¼	21¼	Pickwk 1.29t	15	10	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	15⅛	PiedNG 1.28	6	10	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
24	5⅜	Pier 1 Imprt	9	999	6½	6	6½	+ ½
55	38¾	Pillsbry 1.64	10	37	47	46½	47	— ½
23⅛	14½	PionNGs .84	13	27	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	— ¼
21⅞	10⅜	PitneyB .68	11	179	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
17⅞	13⅝	PittFrg .80b	11	1	14	14	14	
34⅞	20	Pittston .60b	22	124	29	28	29	+ ¾
35	14¼	Pizza Hut	20	79	29½	27⅞	27½	— 2¼
7⅛	2	Plan Resrch	16	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	6½	Playboy .12	5	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅜	Plessey .87e	9	37	25	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
26½	18¼	PNBM 2.10e	9	47	21	20¾	21	+ ½
143½	95⅞	Polarold .32	64	708	97¾	95	95⅝	— 1¾
85¼	32	Ponderosa S	37	555	73¼	68½	68½	— 4½
29½	15⅜	PopeTa .40b	9	36	24¾	23⅞	24	— ½
18⅞	11½	Portecin .80	6	3	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
22½	18¼	PortGE 1.48	9	16	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	19½	Potlich 1.20	7	37	32⅛	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
16½	13	PotmEl 1.08	8	352	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
54½	46	PotEl pf4.04		z100	50¼	50	50	— 1
41	22½	PotEl pf2.44		3	36	35¾	35⅝	+ ¼
47	27¼	PPGInd 1.70	7	193	33¼	32½	32⅞	— ⅜
14⅛	7⅛	Premier .32	10	3	10	10	10	
18¼	11	Premr pf.90		1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
120	93	ProctG 1.80	28	140	103½	101¼	103	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	14	19	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ½
21⅞	9⅞	PSA Inc	12	65	9⅞	9⅛	9½	— ½
24⅛	16⅝	PSvCol 1.20	7	170	18⅛	18	18	
25⅛	20⅜	PSvEG 1.72	8	188	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
122½	114	PSEG pf9.62		z400	118	117½	117½	— 1
105¼	96	PSEG pf7.80		3	100	99½	100	+ ½
58½	53	PSEG pf4.30		z50	57	57	57	+ 1
58	51	PSEG pf4.18		z50	54½	53½	54½	+ ½
56	50¼	PSEG pf4.08		z100	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
20⅛	17½	PSEG pf1.40		8	18	17¾	18	
45	35	PSvInd 2.42	10	19	38	37½	37¾	
25⅛	20	PSvNH 1.64	10	3	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
25⅛	18¼	PSvNM 1.20	7	11	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ¼
5⅞	3	Pubickr .24r		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7	3½	Pueblot .28a	75	145	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
1 ¼	6⅞	PR Cemt .40	11	6	7½	7½	7½	
34½	26⅛	PugSPL 1.98	8	18	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅜
82¼	46⅞	Pullmn 2.25	12	57	79⅝	78¼	78⅞	— 1¼
19¼	11½	PurexCp .84	8	45	13	13	13	
12⅝	5¼	PuritFsh .28	4	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ 1¼
60⅛	29¾	Purolatr .88	15	8	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
47½	27½	QuakOat .76	17	89	36⅛	35	35⅜	+ ¼
115	73	QukOat pf 3		1	87½	87½	87½	+ 2½
44	18½	QuakStO .50	27	44	34¾	34	34	— ⅛
24	10	Questor .50	75	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		R						
49¾	32½	RalstonP .75	21	58	48	47½	47½	
22	6⅞	Ramad .12b	13	502	8⅞	8¼	8½	— ⅜
24	13	Ranco In .92	7	17	15	14½	14½	— ½
21	12⅛	RapdAm .50	3	45	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
32¾	21⅞	RaybstsM 1	5	2	24	24	24	— ¼
16⅛	7½	Raymint .20	16	32	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
34¼	21⅜	Raythen .70	10	194	32½	30½	31⅛	— 1⅜
37⅞	22⅛	RCA 1	10	638	24½	23¾	24	— ½
91	62½	RCA cv pf 4		7	69	69	69	
53	45¼	RCA pf 3.50		z20	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅝
2⅝	1⅛	vjReadg Co		11	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
42	20⅛	RdgBate .25	32	376	41⅞	40	40	— 1¼
23¼	6	Redman .12	6	54	8	7⅝	7⅝	
27½	16	Reece .74a	11	9	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
19½	10	Reed Tool	23	80	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
30⅞	24⅜	Reeve 1.50b	5	7	24⅜	24	24	— ⅝
13⅞	8¼	ReichCh .40	6	18	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
27½	13⅝	RelianEl .80	13	115	20½	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
76⅜	43¼	Relian pf 3		2	56	56	56	— 1
48½	26	Relia pf1.60		3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Republic Cp		53	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
28	16⅛	RepFinS .80	13	285	17	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
19¾	13½	RepMtg 1.80	5	5	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
30⅛	21⅞	RepStl 1.20	9	42	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
33⅛	19¾	RetailCred 2	6	14	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	32⅛	RevcoDS .28	8	61	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅜	Revere Cop	22	81	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
75⅞	56⅜	Revlon 1.08	21	77	70¼	70	70⅛	— 1
6¾	3⅜	Rexham Cp	7	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅞	17⅜	Rexnrd 1.04	9	20	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
55⅞	41	Roylnd 2.68	7	169	45⅞	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		7	46⅛	45¾	46¼	+ ⅛
23½	12	ReynMet .40	21	484	21½	19¾	20	— 1⅜
63¾	52¾	ReyM pf4.50		5	61	59⅜	59⅜	— 1¼
45	38⅛	ReyM pf2.37		2	38½	38½	38½	
18½	8	ReynSec .50	13	25	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16½	11⅛	Richrdsn .80	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
84⅛	61⅞	RichMrl 1.16	17	69	62½	62	62¼	— ¼
24⅛	16½	Richmnd .60	8	111	20	19¾	20	— ½
20⅜	14	RiegelTex 1	5	13	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	
17⅜	9½	RioGran .60	4	27	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		18	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
55⅝	20	RiteAid .10	25	119	26	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
40	17⅝	RivianF .56	14	14	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅛	RoanST .80e		59	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
37⅝	18½	Robshaw .99	7	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23	16¼	Robrtsn 1.10	6	16	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
37¼	26⅛	RobinsA .22	28	129	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
24⅛	19⅛	RochGs 1.24	8	99	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	20¼	RochTl .70a	13	12	21⅜	21⅛	21¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅛	Rockwer .28	5	13	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	25⅛	RockwIl 1.80	8	72	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅜
82½	68⅛	RkInt pf4.75		7	74	73½	73½	— 1½
29¼	22⅛	RkInt pf1.35		1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
116	78¾	RohmH 1.12	17	71	89½	84⅛	86	— 3
23½	12½	Rohrind .90	9	24	15	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
36½	14¼	Rollinsin .18	20	54	25½	24	24	— 1¼
7⅜	5	Ronson .2b	13	5	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
32¼	17½	Roper Kp 1	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
39⅞	27	RorerA .80	20	175	35½	35	35½	
33⅛	18⅛	Rosario .30	16	123	29¾	29	29½	
45¼	21	RoyCCol .64	14	129	23¼	21⅞	21⅞	— 1⅜
46½	38⅜	RoylD 2.64e	8	159	41¼	39⅞	39⅞	— 1½
12½	5⅛	Royal Ind	6	28	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13⅛	8	RTE Cp .08e	16	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	38½	Rubbrm .32	31	142	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ¼
10⅞	4⅜	Rucker Co		53	9¼	9	9⅛	— ¼
16⅝	10½	RussTog .70	5	22	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
46¼	31	RydrSys .30	23	60	38⅛	36	36	— 2½
		S						
7	3⅝	Safegrd Ind	7	18	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
44⅛	27¾	Safewy 1.60	11	356	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	24⅝	StJoeM 1.50	9	54	34⅜	34	34	+ ¼
46¼	30½	StLSaF 2.50	6	45	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	— ⅜
15⅛	11⅜	StPaulS .96a		19	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	35¾	StRegP 1.80	11	138	47	45⅝	46½	— ⅝
10⅞	6⅜	SalantCp .24	5	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16	SanDGs 1.28	8	40	16⅞	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅜	Sandrs Asso	12	60	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Sangamo .60	7	35	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	12	SJuan 2.19t	14	3	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
34⅝	22⅛	SFe In 1.60a	7	680	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¾	SFeInd pf.50		15	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
104¼	43½	SanFInt .05e	44	141	101	98¼	99½	
52	36⅜	SanFeInt wi		21	51	49½	50	+ ¼
8½	5	SarWeSc .38	8	10	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17¼	14¾	SaulRl 1.58e	10	36	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
16	13⅝	SavanE 1.12	12	17	14	14	14	
10⅛	5	SavA Stp .24	6	29	5⅛	5	5⅛	
13⅝	5⅝	SavODr .12e	11	91	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅛	SavinB Mch	20	54	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
14¼	4¼	Saxon Ind	5	81	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
27½	5⅜	SCA Svc	8	127	8½	8	8	— ⅜
10⅜	5¼	Schaefer Cp		11	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
87⅝	69⅝	SchrPlg .62	41	192	80⅝	80	80	— ¼
68⅝	53	SchltzBr .64	33	68	62⅞	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
127½	82½	Schimbg .60	56	155	124½	123¼	124	+ ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	SCM Cp .40	6	108	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5	SCOAInd .60	13	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	9¼	ScotLFd .58	5	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
44¼	24⅜	ScotFetz 1a	11	48	32⅞	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅜
13⅛	8	ScottFor .60	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	11¼	ScottPap .56	10	294	16	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
28¼	16⅝	ScovilMf .80	7	30	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ScudDuoVt		20	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8¼	7⅝	Scud pf.67k		x26	8	8	8	
52¼	21⅞	SeaCL 2.20b	5	91	24⅞	24	24	— ⅜
12	4	SbdWA .55t	8	31	4⅜	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Seagrve .24e	6	7	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
29½	16⅛	SealPw .72b	7	19	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
39⅞	27½	SearleG .46	27	504	33½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅝
123¾	97⅜	SearsR 1.60	22	506	94⅞	93⅝	93⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	1⅞	Seatrain Lin		27	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
64½	35⅜	Sedcolnc .08	31	170	56⅛	55	55	— ⅛
26⅞	12⅝	Servmt .56a	8	95	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
12¾	7½	Shakspre .28	7	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
22	9⅝	Shapell .10	6	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
63⅜	45⅞	ShellOil 2.40	11	117	59	57½	57½	— 1½
		ShT fn1.03e		7	25½	25½	25½	
23½	8⅜	ShelrGl .56	5	78	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
24½	15⅜	ShlG pf1.40		1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
24½	17¼	ShlG pf1.35		2	20	20	20	
51⅜	32	Sherw Wm 2	8	31	37¾	36⅜	36⅜	— 1⅛
85	59⅜	Shr W pf4.40		z100	67	67	67	— ½
15⅝	11⅛	SierraPc .86	8	13	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
27½	15⅞	Signa .60b	10	62	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
57	36	Signal pf2.20		12	53¾	53½	53½	— ½
24¼	15⅜	Signal pf 1		2	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
54	43½	Signode .86a	17	13	50	50	50	
5⅛	2⅝	Simm Prec	9	24	4⅛	4	4⅛	
28	15¼	Simmons .88	9	22	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
60⅞	41⅜	SimPat .33a	36	454	43¼	42⅜	42⅜	
73½	44½	Singer 2.40	9	294	51¼	49	49½	— 1⅞
96	58¾	Singr pf3.50		1	64½	64½	64½	— 2
26⅜	16½	SkaggCo .40	12	12	17¼	17	17	— ¼
69¼	52	Skelly Oil 1	20	17	68¼	68	68	+ ½
44	12	SkilCp .90a	6	31	13¼	13	13⅛	
33½	13½	Skyline .24	11	134	16⅜	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
37¼	19	SaferW .40	13	40	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
36½	14½	SmithAO .78	5	18	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
25½	15	SmithInt .22	22	100	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
61⅞	46⅞	Smithkline 2	14	95	53⅞	51¼	51¼	— 2¼
23	15	SmithTr .40	9	31	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅝	17¾	Smucker .80	10	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	10	11	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
57¼	37	SonyCp .10e	31	629	39⅝	38	38¼	— ⅛
		Sony fn.10e		26	36½	36	36	
33½	25⅛	SooLin 1.80e	4	3	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
	6½	SOS Con .27	6	12	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
25	18½	SCarEG 1.43	10	556	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
24	19⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	8	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
	8⅝	Southdwn In		27	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
35¼	21½	Sodw pf1.80	4	18	25¼	25	25	— ¼
38⅜	32⅛	SoeastBk .76	17	85	38	37	37⅜	+ 1
17½	14⅛	SoastPS 1.28	11	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	SoCalE 1.56	8	109	22⅜	22	22¼	— ⅛
20⅞	16⅛	SouthCo 1.34	8	1202	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
40¼	32⅛	SoulGE 2.08	8	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	
66⅜	42½	SoNRes 1.50	10	23	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
45	36⅝	SoNETl 2.84	8	34	38⅜	37	38	+ 1
51½	49½	SNET pf3.82		1	51½	51½	51½	
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	9	84	33⅝	32¼	32½	— 1½
50¼	29⅝	SouRy 1.92		41	37½	36⅜	37½	+ ½
7½	6¼	Sou Ry pf.50		18	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
33⅛	24	SouUGs 1.50	9	21	32¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
32¼	14⅛	Southld .30	14	158	20⅜	20	20½	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅜	SwstFor .30	4	18	10⅛	10	10	
25	19	SwtFl pf1.50		27	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
14⅜	10½	SwstPSV .82	10	29	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅜	Sparton .20a	5	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
30½	15⅛	SperryHut	1	124	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
51½	35	Sprry H pf 3		4	36¾	36¾	36¾	
58	35⅛	SperryR .46	17	508	52½	51⅝	51½	— ⅜
32⅛	11	Sprague El	11	517	26⅛	24¾	25	— 1¼
15½	11⅛	SpringM .60	6	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
38	23	SquareD 1a	19	131	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
114⅛	88	Squibb 1.56	27	36	97	95⅝	95⅞	+ ⅜
31½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	9	8	29¼	29	29	
32½	22	StPoor 1.18e		40	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	46⅛	StBrand 1.83	14	52	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅜
43⅞	34	StBPaint .25	43	65	47⅜	46¼	47⅛	+ 1
90	59⅜	StdOilCal 3	8	385	71⅝	69⅛	70⅝	+ 1⅛
37½	32⅜	StdOilCal wi		64	35	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
97¾	76½	StOilInd 2.68	14	159	95⅞	94⅛	94⅜	— 1
165	84½	StOilOh 2.72	36	43	161	157¼	161	+ 3½
91	6⅛	StPress .20e	6	16	7⅝	7½	7½	
11⅛	9⅝	StPrudnt .66	9	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	13	Standex .44	9	2	14⅛	14	14¼	— ¼
44⅜	30	StanWks .96	13	8	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	— ⅛
16¼	8⅜	Stanray .60	6	11	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	— ⅛
25	16⅜	Starrett 1	9	3	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
28	19⅛	StatMI 2.44e	8	21	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
14	11⅜	StatMS .64e		35	13	13	13	+ ⅛
55⅜	40	StauffChm 2	10	71	49⅛	48⅝	48⅞	— ⅜
10¼	7⅛	Sterchi .48b	6	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
37⅛	31	SterDrug .60	24	187	31⅞	31	31⅛	
35¼	2⅛	StevensJP 2	7	68	31⅛	31¼	31¼	— ½
35⅛	26¼	StewWa 1.85	8	5	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	42	16	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅜
14¼	12½	StokVC pf 1		z160	13½	13½	13½	
74¾	32¼	StoneWeb 2e	14	714	74½	70	70⅝	— 2⅝
13½	8⅝	StoneCon .30	7	1	13	13	13	
44	15⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	6	17	17	17	
15⅜	7⅛	StridRite .65	6	78	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅜
55	32⅛	StuWor 1.32	5	4	40¾	40	40½	
41¾	26⅛	SfW pfA1.40		3	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
17⅜	2⅝	SuavSh .10p	6	27	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
43	15⅜	SubnPro .80	11	148	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	SuCrest		16	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	— ⅛
25½	14¼	Sun Chm .40	7	3	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
61⅝	42¼	SunOil .98r	11	42	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
52	38⅛	Sun O pf2.25		66	51⅛	50¼	51⅛	
34⅜	20¼	Sunbeam .90	12	55	26⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅜
37½	15⅜	Sundstrd .80	17	62	33¼	32¼	32½	— ⅜
16⅛	9⅜	SunshM .10e	150	65	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	13⅛	SupValu .76	7	22	17½	17	17	— ⅜
353	201	Supr Oil 1.40	90	115	299½	294¼	295	— 2½
14¼	5⅜	SuomkG .20	13	92	9⅝	9½	9½	
19	13½	Sytro 1.40e	9	12	15⅜	15½	15½	
12⅝	7½	Swank .68a	7	36	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	2¼	Sybron .72b	19	106	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		11	57⅞	57⅝	57½	
15⅝	7⅝	Systron Don	10	8	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
		T						
58⅜	22	Taft Brd .60	10	196	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Talley .60a	5	91	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅜	Talley pfB 1		27	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅜	TampaE .88	10	85	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
45⅞	15⅜	Tandy Corp	15	163	29⅝	27	27⅛	— 1¾
23	9½	Tappan .40	5	30	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
21¼	9⅜	Technicon	25	14	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
56⅜	29⅞	Tektronx .20	23	73	51⅛	48½	48½	— 2⅝
19⅜	4⅛	Telecor .24e	6	14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
28⅛	11⅜	Teledyn .59t	6	1051	14	13⅝	13⅝	
	64⅞	Teledyn pf 6		1	72	72	72	+ 1
9	2⅜	Telex Cp		104	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
30⅜	26⅛	Tenneco 1.44	9	232	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
8⅞	3⅛	Tenneco wt A		63	5⅜	5⅛	5½	
112¼	79⅝	Tennc pf5.50		3	97½	97⅛	97¼	— ⅜
43⅜	24	Tesoro .10e	11	279	38⅞	37⅛	38	+ ½
40⅜	28¼	Texaco 1.76	7	1178	31⅝	30⅞	31	— ½
61¼	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	14	198	52	50⅞	50⅞	— 1⅛
40	22⅜	TexGaT 1.64	7	82	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
39⅜	23	TxGs pf1.50		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— 1⅛
32⅛	17¾	Texasglf .60	17	796	32⅝	30¾	32⅛	+ 1⅛
27⅛	16⅛	TexasInd 1b	9	12	23⅛	23	23¼	
138⅞	83	TexInst .68	39	500	127	124⅛	125	+ ⅜
39	13⅛	TexOilG .01	26	87	22⅛	22	22	— ½
24	16⅛	TexPLd .54e	23	12	23	23	23	
34½	27	TexUt 1.04	14	90	28¼	27⅞	28	— ¼
31⅛	11¼	Texfi Ind	3	26	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	16½	Textron 1	9	96	24⅞	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
44½	28⅛	Textr pf2.08		7	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
41¼	19⅛	Textr pf1.40	6	18	24⅛	24	24	— 1
22	8⅛	Thiokol .50	6	27	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
61½	54¼	Thom Betts	32	14	57¼	56	56	— 1¼
27⅞	9⅝	ThomIn .40b	8	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
24¾	12⅛	ThompJW 1	5	17	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
12	6⅞	ThriftyD .37	7	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	18½	TI Corp 1.40	7	7	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
40½	23	TidwaiM .52	18	24	39½	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅜
63¼	29½	Time In 1.90	8	42	39¼	37⅜	37⅜	— 2
25⅜	16⅛	TimeMir .32	14	317	22¾	22½	22⅛	— ⅜
42⅜	31⅜	Timkn 1.80a	7	4	39	38⅞	38⅞	
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	148	2	2¾	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Tobin Pkg		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅜	12	TodShp .20p	24	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
30⅞	25¼	ToledE 1.92	8	17	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅜	TonkaCp .40	10	15	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
46	17⅛	TootRh 1.14t	14	70	29¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
17⅛	7	TootRol .40b	9	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
69½	34⅜	TraneCo .96	13	17	50⅛	49⅞	50	— ⅜
44	26	TrafUn 1.44	15	29	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
42⅜	18	Trans W Air	7	558	22⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— 1⅛
27¼	19⅜	TWA pf 2		4	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
15¼	6⅜	TranWd Fin	4	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅜	Trnsam .59	8	604	11⅛	11	11	
123	82½	Trans pf4.50		3	88½	88½	88½	— ⅛
23¼	18⅛	TraInc 1.52e		27	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
15	8¼	Transcn .43	8	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
40½	26½	Travelers 1	10	215	33⅝	32⅞	33	— ⅛
50⅜	36⅜	Travelr pf 2		7	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
34⅛	25½	TriCon 2.81e		40	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	31⅜	TriCn pf2.50		1	34	34	34	— ⅛
37	25½	TriSAM 2.92e	9	34	31	30	30	— 1
17⅛	11½	Triangin .90	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
21	12	TriangP .30	4	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	16	Trinity .60	10	115	27	26	26¼	—
57⅝	16	Tropicana	27	114	29¼	28⅜	28⅝	—
34⅝	20¼	TRW In 1.12	9	64	29	27¾	28¼	—
82⅞	55½	TRW pf4.50		6	68	67½	67½	
89¼	61½	TRW pf4.40		18	72½	72	72	—
207	128	TRW pf4.25		1	173	173	173	—
15⅜	11⅛	TucsonG .84	7	14	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+
17⅝	6½	TwenCe .15e	7	37	7⅜	7½	7½	
25¼	11⅜	TylerCp .20	6	13	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+
		U						
34½	15⅜	UAL Inc	13	221	26⅜	25½	25⅝	—
33½	16	UAL pf.40		12	26	25½	25½	—
22¼	15⅜	UARCO 1.10	7	37	19⅜	19	19	—
19⅛	15⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	8	18	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
21⅜	7⅜	UMC Ind .96	6	114	14	13¾	13½	—
11¼	8½	Unarco .40b	5	5	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—
37⅛	33⅛	UnilLt 1.24e	8	1	33	33	33	—
55⅜	44⅝	UnNV 1.69e	7	1	53	53	53	—
62¼	35⅝	U Camp 1.40	15	294	57¼	56⅝	56½	—
57⅜	33¼	UnCarb 2.10	8	481	41⅜	40¼	40⅜	—
41⅞	17⅜	UnCom 1.33	6	14	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
13¼	4⅝	Union Corp	14	106	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+
18⅛	15½	Un Elec 1.28	10	96	16⅛	16	16	—
47	42⅝	Un El pf2.50		z30	46	45⅜	46	+
27⅛	3⅝	Un Fidelity	2	40	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+
49⅝	32⅝	UnOCal 1.70	9	400	46⅝	45	45⅞	—
64⅞	46¼	UOCa pf2.50		89	60⅜	58⅜	58⅞	
78½	51⅜	UPacCp 2.40	14	175	78⅛	76⅞	78⅛	+
13⅝	9½	UnPac pf.47		29	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+
40	23	Unionam .84	9	57	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	
16	10⅛	Uniroyal .70	6	135	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—
7⅞	1½	Unishops		64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46½	25⅛	UnitAir 1.80	6	73	31⅛	30	30⅛	—
12⅝	6	Unit Brands	7	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
15½	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		11	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—
10	7¾	UniOCp .73e		25	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—
15	6⅞	UnitFin Cal	5	17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+
31	19½	UnitGas .92	8	61	23⅜	23	23⅛	+
34⅛	28¼	Ulllum 2.24	8	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—
9⅝	5	UnitInd .34	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
32⅜	7⅜	UnitInn .10	7	110	8⅝	8	8⅛	—
26⅜	16¼	UJerBk 1.08	8	30	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—
24⅜	17½	UnMM 1.30	5	32	22⅜	22	22	
14⅞	6	Un Nuclr		122	14⅛	13¼	13⅛	
3⅜	3⅛	UnitPk Min		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅞	12⅛	UnRefng .32	6	60	19¼	18⅛	18⅞	—
44⅜	35	USFidG 2.40	10	125	36⅞	36	36⅜	—
39⅛	25	USFor 6.07e		9	26¾	26½	26¾	—
24⅞	16¼	US Frgt 1.40	8	27	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	—
27¾	20⅛	USGyps 1.60	7	29	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	—
30¾	23⅜	USGy pf1.80		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
25¼	7⅛	USHome .16	4	57	8	7⅝	7⅝	—
27⅝	10⅜	US Ind .65	4	453	10½	10	10⅛	—
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	18	20	24	23⅜	23⅜	—
16⅛	12⅜	US Rlty 1.36	14	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
23⅛	12½	US Shoe .95	7	18	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—
37⅛	26⅝	USSteel 1.60	7	295	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	—
20	11⅛	USTobac .76	10	37	15⅛	14½	15	—
23⅝	16⅛	UnTel 1.04	11	54	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—
7⅜	3⅜	UnTel wt		19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	—
30	22⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		1	23	23	23	—
34⅞	25	UnTel pf1.50		6	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
15⅞	6⅛	Unitrade Co	14	46	12½	12	12	—
35	26¼	UnLeaf 1.76	7	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—
25¼	16⅛	UnivOil .25e	14	192	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	—
104⅛	72¼	Upjohn .88	40	263	90⅞	89½	90⅛	—
16⅞	10	UrisBld .20p		286	11⅝	11	11⅛	—
39⅞	21⅜	USLIFE .28	15	74	33⅛	31⅜	32⅜	—
14⅛	10⅛	USLInc .77e		13	12⅛	12	12⅛	—
23¾	15	USM stp .40	6	89	23⅛	22⅝	23	—
33⅜	26¼	USM pf2.10		7	30	30	30	—
57	39⅞	Utah In .44a	32	193	56⅜	54⅜	55⅛	—
38½	33	UtahPL 2.32	8	28	33½	33⅛	33⅝	—
37⅛	23	UV Ind 1a	5	112	35⅛	34⅛	35	—
71	63⅛	UV In pf5.50		4	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
29	20⅛	UV In pf1.26		10	27⅛	27	27	
		V						
19½	9⅝	Varian .05e	15	84	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20¼	9	VCA Cp .44	6	29	11	10⅞	10⅞	
34⅜	23½	Veeder 1.60	7	2	28⅛	28½	28⅛	
15	7⅝	VendoCo .40	9	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
17	7	Venice .20	8	4	14⅛	14	14	
15⅜	14	VestSe 1.04e		20	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
35⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	43	249	33⅛	32⅛	32⅝	
24⅞	20	VF Corp .64	12	113	25⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
20	7	Viacom Int	11	34	7¼	7	7	
18⅜	9⅛	VictCmp .50	10	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
23⅜	17	VaEPw 1.18	7	352	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
114½	106	VaEP pf8.84		z20	111	111	111	
73½	64	VaE&P pf 5		z50	65½	65½	65½	
67¾	60	VaEP pf4.80		z130	62½	62½	62½	
58½	53½	VaEP pf4.20		z40	55½	55½	55½	
19½	6	Vornedo .97t	6	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29⅞	22¼	VulMat 1.40	7	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
17¼	10	VWR Un .64	7	22	15	14⅞	14⅞	
		W						
58	50	WabR pf4.50		z10	54	54	54	
44⅞	29⅛	Wachova .76	16	9	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	
96⅜	63⅝	Wach. pf2.20		5	82⅛	81⅞	81⅞	
38⅜	21⅜	WacRI 2.44e	10	28	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
22⅜	15⅛	Walgreen 1	7	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
57½	49⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	15	5	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
25⅞	14⅛	Wall Bus .45	12	2	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅜	11⅛	WallMur .60	4	17	12⅛	11⅞	12	
34⅞	14⅛	WalMar .05e	29	4	23⅛	23	23	
33½	12	Wang Labs	25	4	27	26⅝	26⅝	
12	4⅞	Ward Foods		20	7	6⅞	6⅞	
20½	12	Warnaco .80	5	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16	10	WrnerCo .50	6	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
39⅛	10⅜	WrnCom .40	5	278	13¼	12⅞	13	
78	22	WraC pf1.25		55	26⅛	26	26	
54⅜	40½	WarnL .72a	24	774	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
43⅛	22	WarnS 1.20	11	6	24¼	24	24	
27⅞	23	WashGs 1.88	6	23	23	23	23	
19¾	14⅛	WashSH .88	6	12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
22¾	18⅜	WasWP 1.44	9	23	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
16⅜	15⅞	Waste Mgmt	19	244	16⅛	15⅝	16	
41¾	16⅜	Watkin Jhns	15	4	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
11¼	6⅛	WayGos .60	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	17¼	WayG pf1.60		1	18	18	18	
6⅛	3¼	Wean Unit	7	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
11¼	7⅝	WeanUnit pf		8	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	
8¼	4½	Webb Del E	4	50	5⅛	5	5	
17⅛	8	WeilMcL .54	4	57	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Weibilt Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅛	19⅜	WellFgo .96	11	55	24¼	24½	24⅛	
25⅞	18⅛	WlFM 2.14e	9	24	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
21⅛	9½	WellRG .68a	5	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	10½	WescoF .40e	7	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
25⅜	16½	WestctTr .75	7	12	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
39⅜	19	WPIPep 2a	6	28	26	25⅛	25⅛	
14⅞	8½	WnAirL .25e	8	156	12⅛	11⅜	11⅞	
37⅛	25⅞	WnBnc 1.40	8	28	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	
14⅛	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	9	32	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
49½	15	WUnion .40	5	381	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
99	49⅛	WnUn pf4.60		2	53½	53½	53½	
47⅜	31⅛	WestgEl .97	14	1245	31⅛	30⅜	31	
40⅞	19⅜	Wstvco 1.10	12	119	35	33⅞	34	
81½	44¼	Weyerh .84a	14	180	75⅛	74	74	
23¼	9⅝	WheelFry .40	13	56	16⅛	16	16⅛	
21⅜	11⅛	WheelPitt S 1	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
64⅞	58	WhelPit pf 6		z30	60	60	60	
53½	47⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z250	50	49⅛	49⅛	
37⅞	23	Whirlpol .88	13	67	30	29⅛	29⅛	
22⅛	11⅛	WhitCon .60	5	207	13⅞	13	13	
45	39⅞	WhitCn pfA 3		2	40	40	40	
41⅛	34	WhitC pfC 3		25	38	38	38	
16	8⅛	White Motor	8	91	12⅛	12	12	
7⅜	2⅜	Whittaker	50	99	3⅛	3	3	
28⅜	14⅛	WickesCrp 1	7	108	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
8	5⅜	WiebltSt .25b	6	24	6⅛	6	6	
47⅛	17⅞	WillRocs .48	23	197	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	
71⅞	39	Williams Co	17	528	72⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
52⅜	19	Wms Co wt		457	33½	31⅞	32⅛	
41⅜	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	18	22	39½	39	39	
27½	4⅛	Winnebago	13	89	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
25⅛	21⅞	WisEl P 1.72	9	29	24⅛	23⅞	24	
114⅛	105⅜	WisE pf8.90		z10	111	111	111	
18	16	WiscPS 1.24	9	29	16⅛	16	16	
24⅜	16¼	WitcoCh .98	7	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	
60	41⅜	Witco pf2.65		1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	
7⅞	3⅛	WolvW .85p	10	41	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	10⅛	Wometco .50	9	15	12⅛	12	12⅛	
19⅝	9⅞	WoodsCp .48	7	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
37⅞	19⅝	Wolwth 1.20	7	353	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
47⅛	32⅜	Wolw pf2.20		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
7⅜	4⅜	World Arwy	16	10	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	
68⅛	57⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	12	65	64	63⅛	63⅛	
17½	10	Wurlitzr .80	13	x4	10	10	10	
11⅛	4	Wyly Corp		82	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		X						
170	134	XeroxCp 1	40	482	147⅛	145⅛	145⅛	
28⅛	15	Xtra 1.57t	6	82	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
		Y						
14⅝	9⅝	YngStDr .30e	9	31	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
		Z						
43½	16⅜	ZaleCorp .72	10	104	23	22⅛	22⅛	
33	14⅛	Zale pfA .80		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
37⅛	19⅛	Zapata .10e	7	66	30	29	29	
73	41⅛	Zapata pf 2		2	59	57	57	
29⅛	9	Zayre Corp	4	241	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
56	32⅜	ZenithR 1.52	11	125	35⅛	35	35	
20⅞	10⅛	Zurn Ind .28	13	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	

zSales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred, or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra. lb	*.73½	*.37⅞
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.70	*.57½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton..	132.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton..	87.92	83.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	64-65	38-39
Lead spot lb	.18½	.14½-.15
Copper elec. lb.	60-.60¼	.50½-.51
Tin (Straits) lb.	2.53	1.78¼
Zinc E St. L. basis. lb.	.20¼-.21	.18
Silver N Y. oz.	2.87	1.349
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931).	647.8	445.9

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 1, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 10.21-17, May 9.69-67, July 9.10-08, Sept. 8.59-56, Oct. 8.38 b, March 7.93-87.

Wool: Dec 245.0 b, March 321.0 b, May 200.0 b.

Cocoa: Dec. 57.60, March 51.60, May 49.75, July 49.35, Sept. 48.71, Dec. 46.77.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Copper: Dec. 93.40, Jan. 89.50, March 85.20, May 82.00, July 79.70, Sept. 78.00, Oct. 77.20, Dec. 75.70.

Orange juice: Nov. 55.40, Jan. 56.50, March 57.45, May 57.80 b, July 58.10 b, Sept. 57.80.

Silver: Dec. 291.70, Jan. 293.00, March 296.60, May 299.30, July 301.40, Sept. 303.60, Dec. 307.20, Jan. 308.30, March 310.60.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Dec.	—	—	—	68.25	—1.50
March	—	—	—	66.60	—1.40
May	—	—	—	66.35	— 75
July	—	—	—	b65.06	— 45
Oct	—	—	—	b59.00	+ 05
Dec	—	—	—	b54.95	— 15
March	—	—	—	b54.05	— 05

(b) Bid. (a) Asked.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam			
AKZO	67.20	Brit.mTob.	2.82
Albert Heijn	113.50	Brit.Oxyg.	0.61½
Algembank	317	Brit.Pet.	5.57
Amrobank	74.80	BLMC	0.23½
A'dam	176	Burmah	4.36
Fokker	28.90	Cadbury Schw	0.66½
Heineken	275	Chartered	1.75
H.V.A.	81	Courtaulds	1.43½
Holland-Am.	175.50	Daggafont	0.08
Hoogovens	68	DeBeerD	3.36
K.L.M.	98	Decca Rec.	3.90
Philips new	39.60	Distillers	164½
Robeco	213.50	Dunlop	0.73
Rolinco	148.50	El Musind	1.69
Royal Dutch	98	FreeStGed	9.05
Unilever	127.50	GEC	1.47
Van Ommer	366	GKN	2.87
Ver.Mach.	170	GlaxoGr.	4.32
		GtUniv St(A)	2.38
		Guinness	1.31
		Hawker-Sidd.	3.81
		Hudson-Bay	10.75
		ImpChem	2.48
		Imps	0.86½
		Mar&Spen	2.56
		MetalBox	2.72
		Nichols	0.67
		Plessey	1.28
		RandMines	2.27
		Rank Org (A)	4.48
		RoyalDutch	£19⅝
		R.T.Z.	2.26
		Shell	2.57
		Thorn (A)	4.36
		Tube Invest.	3.84
		Union Cor.	2.98
		Vickers	1.50
		War L3½	£30 11/16
		West Deep	7.93
		West Drief	17.50
		West Hold	£16⅛
		West Min	1.18
		Woolworth	0.75
		ZCI	0.50

Frankfurt	
AEG	113
BASF	144
Bayer	123
Commerzbk	190.50
Cont.Gummi	84.50
Daimler-Benz	337
Demag	135
DeutBank	265.50
DresdeBank	207
Gels Aktien	94
Hoesch	53
Karstadt	383
Kaufhof	250
KHD	78
Lufthansa	53
Mannesmann	170
Metallgesell	237
Neckermann	116
Rheinstahl	107
RWE new	142.50
Schering	433
Siemens	243.50
Thyssen	64.20
Veba	127.50
Volkswagen	125.50

Zurich	
Alusuisse	2,495
B. Boveri	1,060
Ciba-Geigy	1,650
Cr Suisse	3,770
Fischer	1,040
HoffRocheb	
Nestlé	4,075
Sandoz	3,415
Sié B.Suisse	3,830
Sulzer	3,220
U B Suisse	4,120

London	
Anglo-Am Cp	3.35
Anglo-Amin	27.50
BarclayBank	3.92
BeechamGr	3.89
BICC	1.57
Boots	2.88
Bowater	1.93

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	122.8	122.5	144.8	120.1
Brussels	Closed	157.25	166.86	150.31
Frankfurt	N.A.	125.57	156.21	115.25
London 30	431.0	432.3	509.5	404.8
London 500	185.13	185.34	217.35	173.51
Milan	Closed	125.67	147.26	95.48
Paris	Closed	103.0	118.3	93.5
Sydney	498.45	498.07	669.27	458.81
Tokyo (n)	347.01	351.61	422.48	337.33
Tokyo (o)	4634.83	4699.73	5359.74	4371.77
Zurich	N.A.	363.6	418.8	328.5

(n) New. (o) Old. N.A.: Not available.

FORWARD CONTRACT EXCHANGE CO. LTD.

Nov. 2, 1973	Close	Dec. 73	Mar. 74	Jun. 74	Sept. 74
DJIA	948.33				
Bid		955	960	960	970
Offer		965	980	990	995
FTI	431.00				
Bid		430	435	440	445
TKDJ	4634.83				
Bid		4675	4725	4850	4865
Offer		4725	4800	4890	4950

Amsterdam telex: 16102 INDX NL

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Dec	4.28	4.36	4.18	4.35	4.29
Mar	4.10	4.19	4.01	4.17	4.13
May	3.93	3.99	3.82	3.97	3.93
Jul	3.47½	3.57	3.44	3.54	3.52
Sep	3.46	3.58	3.44	3.54	3.51
CORN					
Dec	2.39½	2.40½	2.36½	2.37½	2.38
Mar	2.42	2.44	2.37½	2.42½	2.41½
May	2.45	2.46½	2.42½	2.45½	2.45½
Jul	2.46	2.47	2.44	2.46½	2.45
Sep	2.40	2.44	2.39	2.44	2.40
Dec	2.20	2.23	2.20	2.23	2.21½
SOYBEANS					
Nov	5.43	5.50	5.35	5.46	5.47
Jan	5.40	5.45	5.31	5.41	5.41
Mar	5.42	5.48	5.34	5.45	5.44
May	5.47	5.51	5.37	5.48	5.48
Jul	5.48	5.54	5.40	5.50	5.48
Aug	5.41	5.46	5.38	5.46	5.44
Sep	5.33	5.38	5.30	5.35	5.38
Nov	5.33	5.33	5.25	5.31	5.27
Jan	5.33	5.34	5.30	5.34	5.31½
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	17.55	17.60	17.25	17.55	17.55
Jan	16.60	16.80	16.45	16.70	16.65
Mar	16.25	16.45	16.12	16.35	16.40
Jul	15.90	16.00	15.65	16.00	16.10
Aug	15.60	15.83	15.45	15.70	15.65
Sep	15.55	15.65	15.40	15.65	—
Oc	15.50	15.50	15.30	15.45	15.50
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	155.00	156.00	152.00	156.00	156.00
Jan	158.00	159.00	153.50	157.00	158.00
Mar	157.50	153.50	154.50	157.50	158.00
May	157.00	160.00	155.00	157.50	159.00
Jul	159.00	159.00	155.00	158.50	159.90
Aug	159.60	157.00	157.50	159.00	160.00
Sep	—0	—0	—0	157.00	158.00

B—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SILVER					
Dec	287.50	293.00	287.00	293.00	288.00
Feb	293.00	297.10	291.40	296.80	292.30
Apr	296.00	300.60	294.70	299.80	295.60
Jun	298.40	301.80	296.80	301.80	297.70
Aug	301.80	303.50	298.80	300.50	299.80
Oct	303.80	305.50	301.20	305.50	302.00
Dec	304.50	307.40	303.50	307.40	304.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	43.10	43.50	42.95	b43.50	b43.00
Feb	47.05	47.50	46.80	b47.00	b47.10
Apr	47.55	48.00	47.25	b47.70	b47.40
Jun	47.40	48.22	47.40	b48.00	b47.90
Aug	47.40	47.75	47.22	b47.70	b47.30
Oct	47.15	47.25	46.85	b47.10	b47.20

Sales: Dec 2160; Feb 2996; April 750; June 546; Aug 36; Oct 24.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS					
Nov	57.50	59.55	57.45	59.55	58.15
Dec	57.00	59.75	56.25	59.75	57.80
Feb	46.0	49.0	46.20	49.0	47.40
Mar	45.40	47.00	45.00	47.00	46.10
Apr	43.25	44.20	43.15	44.20	43.40
May	43.25	43.25	43.25	43.25	— —

Sales: Nov 325; Dec 1303; Jan 300; Feb 86; March 23; April 7; May 5.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS					
Dec	44.00	44.50	43.60	44.50	43.65
Feb	45.50	46.20	45.25	46.15	45.45
Apr	44.25	44.80	43.95	44.80	44.20
Jun	45.85	46.00	45.15	45.80	45.80
Jul	45.75	46.05	45.25	46.05	45.55
Aug	45.45	44.00	43.45	44.03	43.80
Oct	41.40	41.90	41.40	41.90	42.00
Dec	41.95	41.95	41.90	41.90	42.05

Sales: Dec 1430; Feb 1416; April 584; June 96; July 45; Aug 6; Oct 3; Dec 3.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	63.90	65.17	63.35	65.17	63.60
Mar	63.70	64.75	63.00	64.75	63.20
May	62.55	64.47	62.83	64.47	62.90
Jul	62.50	64.07	62.40	64.07	62.70
Aug	62.00	62.90	61.00	62.90	61.40
Feb	55.45	57.07	55.90	56.00	56.20

Sales: Feb 2085; March 356; May 98; July 59; Aug 45; Feb 13.

Open interest: Feb 3597; March 1757; May 732; July 878; Aug 185; Feb 68.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Nov. 1, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Brit Pet	257,700	15¼	— ⅞
Howrd John	247,600	16⅛	— ⅛
CMI Inv Cp	150,400	27	+ ⅛
Deere Co	158,100	57⅛	+1⅞
Gillette Co	153,400	42½	—1¼
Pfizer	145,750	47¼	—1¼
Fairch Cam	139,100	72½	—3⅛
Natomas	134,900	63⅜	+1⅛
Am Home	132,850	42⅞	— ⅜
Am Motors	129,500	9⅝	— ¼
Cont Oil	126,400	45½	+ ¼
Chrysler	125,100	21⅞	— ¾
Westgh El	124,500	31	— ½
FedNat Mtg	123,930	21⅜	— ⅜
Morse ElP	123,100	10½	—1¼

	Today	Prev. day
Voolume (in millions)	16.92	17.89
Advances	413	470
Declines	1023	1083
Unchanged	326	311
Total issues	1762	1809
New 1973 highs	13	23
New 1973 lows	37	26

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Imper Oil	183,800	47⅛	+ ⅞
TWA wt	58,330	2⅞	— ⅛
Asamera O	52,700	15⅜	
Texas Intl	52,400	9	+ ⅞
Dome Pe rl	44,900	44½	+2⅜
Buttes Gas	44,700	27¾	—1⅛
CutlerLab A	41,800	11⅛	+1⅞
Husky Oil	40,500	31	+2⅛
McCull Oil	38,900	7	
Syntex	37,100	113	+2⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,690,000
Stock sales year ago 4,485,390

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
110.53	107.39	108.58	+0.33

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	955.45	963.80	941.83	946.83	— 7.75
20 Trn	181.60	184.08	178.89	180.79	— 1.47
15 Util	99.21	99.92	98.22	98.80	— 0.57
65 Stk	291.22	294.02	287.21	287.49	— 2.26

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	122.77	120.12	121.05	—0.67
20 Railroads	37.12	38.19	38.63	—0.06
55 Utilities	52.08	51.25	51.50	—0.36
500 Stocks	109.20	106.88	107.69	—0.60

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	58.39	57.94	57.94	—0.34
Industrials	64.50	63.97	63.97	—0.35
Transportation	38.35	37.90	37.90	—0.47
Utility	36.51	36.35	36.35	—0.21
Finance	73.03	72.50	72.50	—0.64

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 31	252,581	451,586	7,298
Oct. 30	243,153	462,181	7,347
Oct. 29	285,562	495,838	3,434
Oct. 26	237,578	424,910	3,349
Oct. 25	206,761	349,324	3,393
Oct. 24	237,453	403,494	3,107

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-13.. ....

Am Motors	Dome Mine	Pasco Inc
Chi Eastill	Getty Oil	Texasgulf
Comb Engin	Heller Int pf	Williams Co
CombEn pf	Nat Starch	Wms Co wt
Cyprus Min		

NEW LOWS-37.. ....

Adams Drg	Ford Mot	PSA Inc
Am Invest	Gable Ind	Reeves Bro
Armst Rub	Gen Cigar	RepFin Svc
Boston Ed	Gillette Co	StLouSanF
Chrysler	KC Soulnd	Sealed Pow
CMI Inv Cp	KaufBrd pf	Sperry Hut
CoopTR pf	KLM Airl	Tampa Elec
Cox Bdcst	MadSq Gar	Unilevr Ltd
Crompt Kn	Marriott	UnJersy Bk
Cyclops Cp	MidSouUt	US Indust
Disney W	Morse ElP	Waste Mgmt
DPF Inc	Peter Paul	Westgh El
Fla Pow	Polaroid	Zayre Corp

SHV

Steenkolen-Handelsvereeniging nv registered office at Utrecht, The Netherlands
Dfls. 50.000.000,- 7½% Bearer Notes due April 15, 1975

In order to adapt the SHV-group to its increasing International interests, an organizational restructure has been recently completed as a result of which a newly incorporated Dutch limited liability company under the name of

SHV Holdings nv
established at Utrecht

now holds all outstanding shares of the former Steenkolen-Handelsvereeniging nv, now renamed SHV Nederland nv. A substantial part of the assets and liabilities of the latter were taken over by SHV Holdings nv.

The Terms and Conditions of the Dfls. 50.000.00,- 7½% Bearer Notes due April 15, 1975 remain in effect and payment of interest and reimbursement of principal will take place as agreed therein, at the offices of the paying agents, namely:

In Amsterdam:
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

In Luxembourg:
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

SHV Holdings nv

Utrecht, November 2, 1973

Food.
The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

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هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	12⅝	AAR Cp .05e	10	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
	5⅞	AAVCos .20	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅜
	8⅝	AbrdMtl .40g	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	1¼	Aberdon Pet	44	6	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
	1⅛	Acme Hamil	200	15	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
	1⅛	Acme Prec	9	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	3⅝	Action Ind	7	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	2⅝	Adam Russl	7	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	7½	Adobe Corp	20	52	11⅞	11¾	11¾—	¼
	1⅛	Aerodex Inc		2	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	3⅜	AeroFlo .08r	7	4	5⅝	5	5	
	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	⅞	Aerosol	6	3	2	2	2	
	4	AffilCap .39t	4	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	3⅛	Affil Cp wt		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	4⅞	Affil Hsp .20	9	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
	8⅞	AffilPub .05g	5	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
	4⅝	AIC Pht .56t	6	23	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	2⅛	Aiken Ind	8	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	7¼	Airborn Frt	14	30	10¾	10½	10½—	⅛
	6⅝	Airpax .45t	6	5	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
	13⅜	Airwick .18	26	27	19	18¾	18¾—	⅛
	13⅝	A'lan Wood	4	8	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
	4⅝	Alaska Airl		12	4½	4⅜	4½	
	2½	Alba Waldn		13	3	3	3	
	6⅝	A'cotec .12e	15	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	¼
	7⅜	Alleghy Airl	12	30	8¾	8	8½—	⅛
	4⅛	AlleqA wtO		10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	3	AlleqA wtN		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
	5⅜	Al'eg Co wt		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
	2⅜	AllanTR .79t	4	3	10⅛	10	10	
	1⅛	Allied Art	4	26	4	3⅞	4	
	17½	AldThr 1.14	6	3	18¼	18	18¼+	¼
	2⅛	A'pha Ind	23	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
	4	A'tamil Cp	5	43	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		Altec Corp		72	⅜	⅜	¼—	1-16
	¼	Altec Cp wt		3	¼	¼	¼+	⅛
	2½	Altec Crp pf		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	45½	Alcoa pf3.75		z90	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
	2⅜	Amco Ind	87	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	¼
	5	AHessLE wt		146	12⅝	11¾	11¾—	⅝
	1⅜	Am Agronca		15	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
	8	AmBiltrt .50	4		9⅞	8¼	8¼—	⅛
	14⅞	AmBusP .30	10	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
	⅞	ACenMtg wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10		A GarP .06e	8	5	13½	13	13 —	⅛
	3⅜	Am Int Pict	5	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
	6⅛	AIsrael .32e	6	73	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	6⅛	AMaizeA .33	8	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
	5⅛	AmMt I .73e	7	51	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜+	1⅜
	3½	A Petrf 1.20	13	6	33	32⅞	32⅞	
	6½	A Plen 1.02t	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	2⅛	A Prec .02e	10	2	2	2	2 —	⅛
	9⅞	A Rlty 1.22a	11	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	Am Recreat	5	197	5⅞	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
	6⅞	ASafeE .05t	5	35	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	3⅜	A Techl .08e	5	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
	7⅜	AmTrain Sv	11	4	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
16		AMICCp .04	10	72	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
	1¼	Anglo C .10e	12	32	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
	6⅞	Anthony Ind	4	4	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
	1	AO Indust	12	25	2⅛	1⅞	2 —	⅛
29		Aquit Ca .20	27	160	27⅞	25⅞	27⅛+	1¼
	⅞	Argus Inc		4	1	15-16	15-16	
	12⅞	Ariz Col .08e	11	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	10	145	29⅛	28⅛	28⅝—	⅛
	13⅛	Armac Ent	5	53	11⅛	11	11⅛	
	6⅛	Armin Cp	7	37	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	1⅛
	5⅛	Arrow Elect	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	8	Arundel .29t	6	3	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
	8	Asamera O	37	327	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	9⅛	AshlOil Can	15	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	7⅛	Aspro .40b	7	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	3	Astrex Inc	8	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	1	Atco Ind	13	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	10⅛	AtCM1 1.45e	8	48	33	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		14	1⅛	1	1	
	27½	Augatinc .10	32	7328	29½	29¼	29¼—	¾
	7½	Austral Oil	26	186	23⅜	21⅝	22⅛+	1⅜
	4	Auto Bldg	5	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
	3	Autmat Rad	6	14	3⅝	3½	3½	
	4⅜	AutmSw .20	6	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
	3½	AVC Corp	10	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	4	AVEMC .14	7	36	4⅞	4	4⅛+	⅛
	32¼	AvondI 1.15e	7	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
	14½	AVX Corp	10	5	14½	14½	14½	
B								
	8¼	Badg M .50a	5	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
	14½	BanFd 1.15e		25	16	15¼	16 +	⅛
	16	BanstrCtl Lt	13	152	25¾	24¾	25¼+	¼
		BanstrCtl fn		45	23	22¾	22¾	
	9¼	BankrU .20e	19	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	3	Banner .03	5	3	3½	3½	3½	
	3⅝	Barbra Lyn	7	4	4	4	4 —	⅛
	2⅛	Barclay Ind	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Barnes Eng		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	35	96	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	1⅛
	4⅛	Barry R .48t	6	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	4⅛	BarryWr .37	7	4	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
	1¼	Bartell Med	8	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜—	⅛
	2⅛	Bartons Cdy	20	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	3⅛	Barwick ET	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	3	BasinPet Cp	13	64	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	9⅞	BayrkU .80e		6	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	1½	Bhavlori RL	8	3	1⅞	1½	1½—	⅛
	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	2⅛	Belscot .13t	4	5	2⅞	2½	2½—	⅛
	23¾	BenSM 2.75e	8	11	24⅝	24	24	
	2⅛	BenSbMg wt		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Benrus Crp	9	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	4½	Berg En .44t	6	5	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
	6	BergRit .57e		3	7	7	7	
	⅛	BergRit wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	2¼	Berg Bruns	42	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	11¼	Brg B pf1.15		6	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
	4⅛	BernzOmat	10	6	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
	5⅛	Bertea Corp	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	BervenC .10	7	99	4⅞	4	6 —	⅛
	2⅛	Bethlem Cp		9	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	1⅛	Beverly Ent	12	177	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
	2	Bevrill Bnc	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
14		Bic Pen .27	15	4	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
	2⅛	BigV Supmk	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	12⅝	BinnyGm .72	9	7	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
	5	Bio Dynam	15	43	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	6	Blessing .40	6	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	Blount .08	4	7	3	2⅞	3	
	¼	Bluebird wt		15	5-16	5-16	5-16	
	9⅛	Bodin Ap .40	6	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	Bohack Crp		15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Bolt Beranek	11	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	19¼	Bowmar Ins	11	139	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
	7	Bowne .20	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	7	BowVall .10	162	94	45⅛	42⅛	43⅛+	1⅛
		BowVy fn.13		41	39⅛	39	39⅛	
	7⅛	Brad Ragan	10	3	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	1
	2¼	BradfCm Sy	41	136	30	29⅛	30 —	⅛
	3⅛	Brnchln .26	6	4	4	4	4 —	⅛
	9⅞	BranifAr wt		2	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
	8¼	BrfAirA .50t		2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
	7¼	BrascanLt 1	5	153	21⅞	21¼	21⅛+	⅛
	2¼	BraunEn .44	6	2	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
	2	Breeze Corp		5	5¼	5	5¼+	¼
	2	Brewer .40	7	23	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
	14⅛	BrtDart Ind	11	14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	BrookP .16a	9	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	2	BrownCo wt		24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	9⅞	BwnFA .40b	12	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
	9⅞	BwnFB .40b	12	17	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
	5	BrwnF pf.40		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	3	BTU Eng	20	11	5	5	5	
	2¼	Buehler Cp	14	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	9	Buell In .25r	5	5	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
	2⅛	Buildex .20	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	5⅛	Bunty 1.08a	5	13	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
	10	Burnsint .60	10	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	4⅛	Butler Aviat	7	28	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	6	Buttes G Oil	36	447	32⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	1⅛
C								
	3¼	Cabicom Gn		11	3½	3½	3½	
	6¼	Cagles In A	3	11	8¾	8½	8½	
	7¾	Caldor .15b	7	20	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
	5⅝	Calcomp	11	82	14⅝	13⅞	14¼—	¼
	13¾	Cal PrtCm 1	9	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
	2¼	Calvert Exp	21	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	5½	Camcoin .05		10	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
		CampChib	8	46	7⅞	7½	7 9-16—	¼
	3½	Campln .30b	5	4	11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
	2¾	CdnExp GO	64	111	4⅛	4¼	4⅛+	⅛
		Cdn Homstd	90	94	9⅛	9	9 +	1-16
	8⅛	CdnHydr .25	12	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	3⅝	CdnMar .10a	14	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	5⅝	Cdn Merrill	21	3	5 9-16	5½	5 9-16+	1-16
	5⅝	Cdn Occidnt	14	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
		Cdn SuprOil	69	50	61	57⅞	60 +	2½
	1⅝	Canvell Int		5	2	2	2 —	⅛
	1⅛	Canoga Ind	8	25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	3⅛	Capital Res	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	5⅛	Cap Ind .33a	6	35	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
	1¼	Ca essa .20	4	54	5⅛	5	5	
	1¾	Carnatn .88	24	82	81¾	81¼	81¾—	½
	1½	CaroPL pf 5		z10	67	67	67 —	⅛
		Carr wt		29	5⅛	5	5⅛	
	1¾	Carrols Dev	15	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
	1⅝	Castle AM 1	4	5	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
	4⅝	Castleton In	24	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	5⅝	Castlwd Inf	21	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
	4⅝	Cavitron Cp	27	40	10⅛	9⅞	10 —	⅛
	⅝	CelluCraft		2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	⅝	CentSec .09e		38	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
	⅝	CentInd .11r	6	4	5	5	5	
	4	Convill Com	3	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
	⅝	Certron Co	25	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	4	ChadMill .40	5	9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	⅝	ChampH .02	12	221	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
	¾	Charan Ind	6	7	2	2	2 —	⅛
	¾	Charr Med	13	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		CHB Fd .55t	5	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		CamExp .20	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		ChRlv 1.60a	8	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
		ChicUni .54	8	1	5	5	5	
		Chilo World	23	26	18	17⅞	17¾	
		Chlor C .44a	6	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
		Christian Co	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		C.CvP 1.59e		8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
		ClMtgGr wt		54	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
		Cinema 5 Lt		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Cinerama		5	1	1	1 —	⅛
		Clrc K .26	12	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		CitznFinl .16	7	2	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
		CitMtg 1.81e	9	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
		CitizMtgl wt		13	2	2	2	
		CK Petrolm	47	39	14¼	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
		CL Finl	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Clark Cons	12	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		Clarksn .08a	11	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
		Clarostat	6	9	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		Clary Corp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		Clopay .05r	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		CMI Corp	65	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
		CMI Inv wt		152	13	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
		Coachmn In	4	7	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		Codesco .10e	12	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
		Coff Mat .56	12	3	15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
		Cohen Hatfd	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		Cohu In .15e	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		Colt Intl	6	145	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		Cole Nat .48	8	15	15	15	15	
		Coleman .44	8	94	12⅞	12⅜	12 +	⅛
		CollTow .22a	4	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
		Col Coml .20	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		ColwellC .28	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
		Comb Com	13	16	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
		Cmbustn Eq	17	181	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	1⅛
		Cominco 1	17	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
		ComlAlli .30	9	7	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		Commodor		28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
		ComPsyc Cl	12	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
		Com PS 1.52	7	11	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
		Comdac Co	10	12	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		Compoln .32	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1¼	CompuDyn	12	15	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
37½	17¼	Compugrp	17	90	34½	32¾	33¼+	⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Comput Eq	12	18	2	2	2	
3⅛	1⅛	Comsut Inst		17	1⅝	1½	1½+	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Comput Inv	13	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Conche .16e	6	11	12½	11¾	12 —	⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Concrd Fab	23	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2½	Condec Crp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Connlly Con	23	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	10½	Conrock .60	4	22	11	11	11	
7	2⅛	Con Oil Gas	58	163	6	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Cons Ref .20	9	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	7	Consyne Cp	16	15	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cont Motor	8	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2	Cont Tel wt		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31⅛	14⅛	Cook In .40a	2	82	27	25⅛	26 —	1
19⅛	14¼	Cow Pl V 1	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Cap Jar .20a		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Cordon Intl	14	78	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21⅛	13⅛	Core Labs	16	4	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
24⅛	17	CorrBlk .91a	12	8	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
4⅛	½	Colt Corp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	½	CtlKorp wt		4	⅝	½	½+	⅛
5⅛	3	Cousins wt		57	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅛	12⅛	CoxCBl Cam	29	12	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Craig Corp	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5	CramrE .21f	10	31	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4	Creativ Mat	6	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
22	13⅛	CreolP 2.2a	9	28	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Crest Foam	25	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	Crompton 1	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	CrowlyM .40	3	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25	13⅛	CwnCP 1.81	9	12	23	22⅛	22⅛—	½
13	7⅛	Crowe 1 .15e	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅛	4⅛	Crystal Oil	17	255	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Cubic Co .20	14	32	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	CutrA .22p		418	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	1⅛
16	6	CutrB .22tep		77	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	1⅛
D								
8⅛	4⅛	Damon .20p	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8	12⅛	Danlila .24 e	10	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1	Dan Conrll		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	Dasd Dcomt	9	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Dan Prod		59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10	6½	DavAln .10	17	34e	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	Davlin wt		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	⅛	DCL Inc		6	13-16	13-16	13-16	
26	21⅛	DarbSe .215	45	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7	Dl Lab .05	6	2c	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	DuCoe Am t		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
57⅛	15⅛	DTalEz .05	15	37e	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	DRose Ind e	12	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34	18⅛	Dsre et.19h	28	50	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	1⅛
41⅛	13⅛	Dv Cp eAm	6	31	16⅛	16	16 +	⅛
15⅛	5	DvonA .405	5	3e8	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	DHJ In .10	4	17e	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
30⅛	10⅛	DiamM Drll	13	48	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Dibold VC		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	15		14⅛	15 +	⅛
3⅛	⅛	Diods Inc e	18	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Discont Fab	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Dixilyn Cor		19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
52⅛	25⅛	Dom Peretl	36	449	45	42	44⅛+	2⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Domtar .60	13	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	DowmyS .15	3	1e	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	Drw Nael t	62	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	Drivr Harre	4	73	11	10	10⅛—	2⅛
12⅛	5⅛	DrFair .40b	10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Duraloy Co		4	4	4	4	
15⅛	8⅛	Dur Tst .25b	12	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Dynalcen t	20	48	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Dynll .48et	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
E								
12	9	E Systm .80	5	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4⅛	1⅛	Easl Cloeht		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅛	9	ErlSchb .36	12 e	2	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9	4½	Earht R .12	12	42	8	7⅛	8	
28⅛	11⅛	EasonO .10r	17	25	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3	EstnAir .47t	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Eastrn Frst	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Eazor Expr	10	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Eckmar Cp	11	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	11½	Ecodyn	e21	12	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
29⅛	8½	Edglngtn O	13	29	26⅛	25⅛	26 +	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Edmos .13	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Edo Corp	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Edwards .20	28	58	6⅛	5⅛	6 +	⅛
20⅛	7⅛	EhrnhPh .20	8	21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Elco Corp	7	21	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Elcor Chm	34	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	El Hos .40e	6	e1	6	6	6	
17⅛	10⅛	Elcrope .80t	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elce tAssis	t 6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Elc Compe	t	1	1	1	1 +	⅛
15	5⅛	Elcrn Enge	10	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Elcel Rsch		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
34⅛	16⅛	ElcrneA 1.80	12	7	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Elcsp .36elt	9	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22	13⅛	Elk Horn .88	16	6	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
16	6⅛	El Tronics	9	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	EpkoSh .64a	6	10	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	EquityNat		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Ernst A .10r	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	Esq Rad El	5	16	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Essx Chem	6 e	7	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Etz Lav .09	5	2e	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Eutnnc .20et	40	3	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
35⅛	13	Excllnv Co	e13	42	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Excun fe.24	16	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
F								
7⅛	3	Fab Ind	8	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	FabrlClr .04	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	FabTx Mil	e5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	8	FatrNbt .15r	4	8	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Falcon Sbd	23	77	13⅛	12⅛	13 +	⅛
18⅛	6	Fam Dol Srt	16	27	11⅛	10⅛	11 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Family Rc	18 e	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Fash Fa .32t	9	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Fd Rsrcsee		67	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	FedMrt .40a	6	16	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Felmont Oil	16	42	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Fclsway .32	5	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Fibrebrd wt		22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
44⅛	25	FidelG 3.31e	9	37	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Fields Plast		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	Film Cp .06	7	25	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Filmways	11	153	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛+	1⅛
23⅛	8⅛	FiltDyn .01e	11	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
31⅛	10	FinSanB .20	5	33	13⅛	12⅛	13	
13⅛	9⅛	Fin Gen .36r	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	FinGnA .36r		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17	13	Fst Conn al	9	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.25e	10	18	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Fst Denv wt		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Fsr Hartfrd	7	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	FstHrt pf.25		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Fsr Rlty Inv	6	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
25	10½	FstSL Sh .48	6	3	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	16½	Fst Va 1.99e		8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	10⅛	Fstmark .24	8	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
24	9⅛	FischP 1.11t	11	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Fishman .20		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2½	Flaggln .12e	7	12	3½	3½	3½	
7	4⅛	Flagstaff	8	12	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7½	Flavrind .30	3	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Flock Ind		11	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	7	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Fla Rock In	6	21	8⅛	8	8	
37⅛	14⅛	Fluke M .85t	13	2	23⅛	23	23 —	½
25⅛	8⅛	FlyTiger wt		125	16⅛	14½	14⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Foodram Sp		11	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
10	3	ForestL .09t		2	4	4	4	
22⅛	9⅛	FoxStaP .28	10	23	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Frank Rl .48	8	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	FrankNu .32	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Fresnillo .40	9	24	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Frier Ind	5	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
25⅛	12	Frigitronic	36	118	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Frischs .30a	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5	Frontier Air	5	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
G								
13⅛	6⅛	Gabriel .43t	7	9	9½	9⅛	9½+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Galaxy Cpt	5	5	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
16	8⅛	Garan .26a	6	5	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Garlnd .30e	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GaylrNtl .20	4	7	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	Gearhart .24	10	14	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
37⅛	12½	G Cinma .40	6	138	12⅛	10⅛	11½—	1⅛
7	3	GenEduc Sv	4	5	3	3	3 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	G Empl .08a	9	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	G Housewar	3	6	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Gen Interior		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Recrat	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5	Gen Resrch	6	5	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
2½	1⅛	GResrc .01e		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Genge Inc	7	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
23	6½	Geon Ind	13	10	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Gerber Scl	31	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	Giant F .55a	7	7	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	Giant Y .43a	11	48	9 13-16	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	GIT Rl 1.20a	8	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Gladng .12t	6	23	4	4	4 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Glasrock Pr		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16	GlatfltrP .80	6	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	GlenGy .20a	4	1	6	6	6	
10⅛	8⅛	GlenDis .391	12	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6	GlobeSec Sy		5	6⅛	4½	6⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7	Glosser .22	6	2	10⅛	10¼	10¼+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Gloucstr En	8	10	17½	17¼	17½+	¼
12⅛	7⅛	Glover Inc		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Gldblat .36	5	6	6	5⅛	6	
27	14⅛	Golden Cycl	11	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Gold W Moo	9	2	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
16	3⅛	GoodLS .15e	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Goodrich wt		9	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
6½	3½	Gorin Strs	4	4	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3	Gouldinc wt		28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10	8	Gould T .84e	10	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
43⅛	27	Grainger .27	35	35	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	1⅛
12	4½	Grand Auto	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2½	Granite Mgt		10	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
16	5½	GrasVa .18a	15	29	14½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	GrayMl .84t	8	8	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	GreatAm In	66	62	⅛	⅛	⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet	66	331	4⅛	3⅛	4 +	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	GtLkCh .11e	15	177	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	GtScoiS .39t	7	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅛	4⅛	Greenm .271	5	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	GrerHy .05h	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	GREIT 1.20	10	26	10⅛	10	10	
6⅛	3	GryhdC .20e	6	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
32⅛	17⅛	GRI Co .06	21	27	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	1⅛
18⅛	12⅛	GrossTlc .0	8	2	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
11	8⅛	Grow C .32b	13	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Gruen Ind	17	1 4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	1	GSC En .0ve		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	GTI Corp	815	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Gulfrg Mtis	5	16	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
21⅛	15⅛	GHMR 2.11e	9	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3	1⅛	GultMRlt wt		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
44⅛	31⅛	Glf Can .6ue	19	8	37	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	27	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	GlfSM 1.3?e		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25	19	Glfstrm LD	7	9	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛—	⅛
H								
7	2⅛	Halicft Hom		4	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	HallsMot .20	5	4	89	9	9	
10⅛	6⅛	HamltL .0e	6	81	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hamp D .23t	3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10	4⅛	Hamptln .32	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	4	Hanvr Plan	22	19	9⅛	8⅛	9 +	⅛
11½	2⅛	HanvrSh .55	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
35	21⅛	Harland .15	29	16	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	HartAlf .30p	10	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17⅛	2⅛	Hartfld Zdy	3	74	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
36⅛	19⅛	HartzMt Cp	29	19	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5¼	1¼	Harvey Grp	34	22	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅞	1⅜	Harvey Strs	6	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
12¾	5	Hasbro Ind	8	2	6½	6½	6½	
9¼	6	Hastlng .20e	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4½	1⅞	HaydnS .05b		8	3	3	3	
11⅛	8¼	Health Chm	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅞	HealthM .60	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Hellm 1.43e	7	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Her Mal .48	5	15	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	HertlJo .24e	12	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5	HIG Inc	7	12	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	HiShear Cp	20	5	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Highlnd Cap		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3	Hillhvn .23t	7	3	4	4	4	
2⅞	2⅛	Hofmn Ind	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	15	33	2⅛	2	2	
56⅛	35⅛	HomeOA .50	38	14	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛+	1⅛
		Home fn .30		12	57	55⅛	56⅛	
50⅛	36	HomeOB .50	34	7	52⅛	50⅛	52⅛+	2
23	15⅛	Hormels .5t	12	1	17	17	17	
10	5⅛	Horn Hardrt		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅛	9⅛	Hoskl s	5	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	HospM 2.16e	7	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
3	1	HospMig wt		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	11⅛	Hosp Mtr in	8	18	12	11⅛	12 —	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Hotel I 2.11e	8	7	19	19	19 +	⅛
18⅛	4⅛	HousRo .0.r	6	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	House Vl .32	8	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
49	29⅛	Houst Oil M	72	330	49⅛	47⅛	48⅛+	2⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Howel I.d	7	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
53	33⅛	HubelA 1.20	16	2	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛—	⅛
53⅛	33⅛	HubellB 1.20	16	18	7⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	2
79⅛	55⅛	Hub pfA1.75		10	69⅛	68	68 —	2⅛
57⅛	40	HudBOG .70	27	5	50⅛	49	49⅛+	1⅛
6	2⅛	Hudsor Gen	34	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Huffmn .40e	6	18	8⅛	8	8⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	HuntHlt .421	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	18⅛	HuskyOil .15	15	405	32	29	31 +	2⅛
		HskyO fn.15		7	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	Hycel Inc		20	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
28⅛	15⅛	HydFd 1.28	4	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
I								
16⅛	10⅛	ICB Cp .34	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
22⅛	17⅛	ICM R 1.85e	12	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	IMC Magnet	5	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Imoco Gate	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ImChm .27e	13	6	6	6	6 +	1-16
7⅛	5⅛	Impcr Ind	4	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
49⅛	35⅛	Imp Oil .80	31	1838	49⅛	47	47⅛+	⅛
6	2⅛	InarcoL .12	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	IndianHd wt		2	7	7	7 —	⅛
3⅛	1	Inflight Svc	25	3	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	InlandC .38	6	5	5	5	5 +	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Instron .05e	8	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Instrum Sys	10	63	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
12⅛	2⅛	IntegRe .91		30	3⅛	3	3	
7⅛	2⅛	Intrmodco	6 5	81	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	9-16	Intl Banknot		12	11-16	⅛	⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Int Foodsvc	6	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	InFuneral S	6	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	InGenln .70	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Int Prot .10	6	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3	IntSoaw .3ur	4	84	83	3	3 —	⅛
59⅛	19⅛	Int Sysr .74h	33	z1250	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Interphoto		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅛	12⅛	Interpool	12	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Interway Cp	7	68	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Investm Fid	14	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36⅛	21⅛	InDiv A 1.33	6	20	26⅛	26	26⅛	
9⅛	8⅛	InvDivB .45	6	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	InvFdA .15e		83	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20	13⅛	Ionics Inc	24	3	15	14⅛	15	
15⅛	6⅛	Iroquois Bo	12	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Irvin Indust	6	4	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8	5⅛	ISC Ind .30	8	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Iler Corp	5	44	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
J - K								
13⅛	7⅛	Jacobs Eng	e10	13	11⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
14⅛	4½	Jamswy .01	5	16	6⅛	6	6	
11⅛	5½	Jeannet .4el	8	3	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Jervis 1.301	6	27	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	9	4	3	2⅛	3 —	⅛
33⅛	18⅛	John Pd .16	35	6	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Jupiter Ind	6	15	8	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	4	Kalsrln .03r	6	107	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Kalvex Inc	6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	3⅛	KeneMill wt		57	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
37⅛	23⅛	Kaneb Svc	10	5	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
34⅛	6⅛	Kauf Brd wt		25	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	Kavanau	9	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	KeyCorp .20	13	14	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Kelchm .1el		10	4	4	4	
23⅛	11⅛	Kewanee .48	11	115	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
7	3	Kay Co .20	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	3⅛	Killearn Pr		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅛	KinArk Crp		21	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
25⅛	13⅛	KingRd .09e	11	1	18	18	18	
14⅛	6⅛	Kingsip .13e	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	2⅛	Klt Mfg	26	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	KlearVu Ind		6	2	2	2 —	⅛
18⅛	5⅛	Kleinerts		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27⅛	11⅛	Knicker Toy	6	37	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
27⅛	11⅛	Kolmorg .40	14	19	25½	25	25⅛—	⅛
L								
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
30⅛	8½	Lafay Radio	6	110	11½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Lake Shore	34	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	LaMaur .36	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	4	Lane W .24t	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld	4	3	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
6	2½	Laneco Inc	25	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	LarwR 1.27e	8	15	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	LarwinR wt		13	⅛	⅛	⅛	
38	11⅛	LCACp .11e	6	10	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
11½	1⅛	LCA Cp wt		14	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
14	5	LeGran .16	11	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	LeaRonl .24	12	9	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Leader Intl		20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5½	1⅛	LeascCp wt		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	LeathCo .50	5	8	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
25	12½	LeeEntr .30	10	58	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Lee Natl	8	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22½	19⅛	Lee Pharm	40	19	22	21½	21½—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Lehigh Pres	6	7	5	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6	Leisure Tec	3	22	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
18⅛	7⅛	LesFay .32b	5	14	9	9	9 —	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	LewisBF .20	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Liberty Fab		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lincoln Am	11	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
22	11½	Lloyds Elec	5	11	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	LodgeS .05e	18	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
19⅛	5⅛	LoewThe wt		81	7⅛	7⅛	7½—	⅛
12⅛	8½	LaGenSv .62	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	LSBInd .23t	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4½	2⅛	LTVCorp wt		140	4⅛	4	4 —	½
10⅛	1⅛	Luby Corp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9	2½	Lundy Elec	22	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
M								
2⅛	⅞	Macro Chat	16	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
16⅛	15	MePbS 1.28	8	1	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Mallry Ren		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8	2⅛	MamMrt .22		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Mangel Strs		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	5	MansfT .50	7	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Marlndug B	13	21	5	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Mark Contrl		12	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Marshal Ind	6	30	8⅛	7⅛	7½—	⅛
13½	5½	Masland .40	6	15	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
22⅛	7	Masnelln .30	8	10	12⅛	12⅛	12½	—
14⅛	2⅛	Masters Inc	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3½	MaulBro .10		11	4⅛	4	4⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Maulel .60e	4	26	13	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅛	McCrowl n		15	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
16½	4⅛	McCull Oil		389	7⅛	7	7	
19⅛	11⅛	McDonh .40	5	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
10	6⅛	Mclntsh .32	5	11	8	7½	7⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2½	McKeon Cn	7	21	3	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Meansfw 1	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Medalst .32	6	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	Medaln Lets	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	Medco Jwly	4	2	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Medenco .05	13	86	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
43⅛	31⅛	MediaGn .54	12	16	33½	33	33 —	⅛
7⅛	1½	Megolntl In		39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	Meridian In	31	4	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
14½	7⅛	MerleN .20a	6	21	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	½
8⅛	3⅛	Metrocare	5	11	4	4	4	
11½	2⅛	Metro Grig	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3	Mich Genl	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2½	MichSug .10	44	13	4	2 4	4	
17⅛	8⅛	MidldC .30b	4	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9	Midw Ru .32	8	4	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
19	7½	MidFinl .36b	18	32	10½	10½	10½	
27⅛	13⅛	Milgo Elect	11	59	22½	21⅛	21⅛	—
12⅛	7⅛	MillOnx .33t	5	5	8⅛	8½	8⅛—	⅛
37⅛	18⅛	MilRoy .20e	14	1	24	24	24 —	⅛
19½	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	MoKanTx ct		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
41⅛	16½	Mitchell En	21	71	29⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	1½
10⅛	1⅛	MoAmCo Cp	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	4⅛	Miybden wt		22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	MtgGr 1.33e	11	2	13	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	MortonS .32	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4	MoltSup .41t	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Mouldings		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Mov Star .40	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	Movielab		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
12½	8⅛	MPB Cp .40	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	MPO Video		2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	MPS Intl Cp		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9½	Mulll A .09h	15	39	14⅛	31½	13⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	MWA .40r	9	5	7	7	7	
N								
5	2⅛	Napco Ind	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	NardaM .14t	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Nat Alfalfa	21	254	4½	4	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	NatBellas H		11	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
21⅛	12⅛	Nat Gen wt		3	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
7½	3⅛	Nat Gn wt n		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	NatHlt Ent	9	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Natind wt		19	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16⅛	3⅛	NKinney Cp	4	59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
22½	7⅛	NMedEn .10	7	33	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
24⅛	9	Nat Paragn	13	20	19	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅛	4½	Nat Silv .20e	4	3	5	4⅛	5 +	⅛
11	6½	NatSpln .10a	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4	1⅛	Nat System	45	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	3⅛	NelsonL .50t	20	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Nestle LeM	10	18	1⅛	1½	1½	
65	25⅛	NE Nuc .07e	34	37	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛—	1
6⅛	4⅛	NHamp .12e	8	3	6½	6½	6½	
1½	⅛	Newldria M	16	10	1⅛	1	1	
24⅛	13⅛	NMexA .84t	47	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
4	1⅛	Newpark Rs	10	20	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
18½	7⅛	N Proc .35e	14	36	11⅛	11	11⅛+	½
16	10½	NYTimes .60	8	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5	NiagFSv .26	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
23½	19⅛	NJBPl 2.35e	8	9	21	20⅛	21 +	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Noel Indust	4	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	Norf So Ry		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Nortek Inc	10	7	3	2⅛	3	
5½	1	NorAm Dev		1	2	2	2 —	½
5⅛	1⅛	NoAmMt wt		11	4	3⅛	3⅛—	½
18½	7⅛	NorAm Roy	40	183	18	16⅛	17⅛+	1⅛
8⅛	5⅛	NorCdn Oils	27	190	8	7½	7 11-16—	1-16
29⅛	15⅛	NNGMob wt		41	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
26⅛	13½	NumacO Gs	36	55	23⅛	21	22⅛+	1
O								
42⅛	17	Oilsore Co	13	11	30½	30	30⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Olo Art .20	13	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	OioBrass 1	11	4	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
20	9½	O Sealy .24	13	5	15½	15½	15⅛—	⅛
29	15⅛	OKC Cp .80a	6	24	27	26⅛	26⅛+	½
7⅛	3⅛	Olla Ind	4	6	4	4	4	
1⅛	7-16	OmgLTV wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
43⅛	14⅛	OnanCp .20e	6	8	19	19	19 +	⅛

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
90¼	55¼	OOkep 5.47e	8	z350	87¼	80½	83½—	7¼
20⅛	5½	OpenRd Ind	3	21	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2	2¼	Originala		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	8½	OrloHo .10	5	1	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Ormand Ind	28	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1½	⅛	OSullvn .05b	6	2	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
2	8⅛	Outdr Sprt 1	7	2	9½	9⅛	9½—	⅛
20⅛	12⅛	OverDr .22	9	1	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
6¼	4⅛	Overs Secur		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1½	5¼	OxfdFst .30r	8	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ozark Airlin	25	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
P - Q								
2⅛	¾	P&F Indust		3	1	1	1	
22⅛	19⅛	PGEcpf 1.50		6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	PGRd pf1.25		30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
28⅛	25⅛	PG E.1pf2.84		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
27⅛	25⅛	PGE 8pf 2		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
17	15	PHold pf1.20		1	15	15	15	
64	54	PacLt pf4.50		z130	60	60	60	
61½	57	PacLt pf4.36		z303	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	PNwTel 1.04	8	8	13⅛	13	13 —	1
19	7⅛	FacSv L .28	4	20	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
20⅛	5⅛	Pall Corp	14	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
9	3	PaloFnl .05p	15	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
18⅛	11	PaleM 1.76e	7	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
2½	1	PalmrMt wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	5⅛	Pandl Bradf	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	Pantasote	21	2	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	ParaPkg .10	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Park C .36	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13	4	Parkwy Dis	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
35	19⅛	Parsons .338	20	2 5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
6½	2⅛	Pat Fas .24	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Patageni Cp	8	53	12½	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅛	PatPar Fsp		2	3	3	3	
12⅛	6	PatoCG .20e	8	99	9⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
16	11⅛	PeasE 1.19e		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2	1	PeaseEll wt		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	9⅛	Peel Elder	25	5	12	11½	11½—	½
11⅛	9⅛	PeerTu .20b	15	20	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		4	3	3	3 —	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	PenEng .60a	6	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PenRIE 1.10	10	1	13⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5	⅛	Penob Soe		4	1⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Penlron Ind	20	2	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
29⅛	17	PepBoys 1	6	3	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
7½	4½	Perini .20e	4	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5	Permaner	15	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8¼	3⅛	Pertec Corp	13	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9	2⅛	Phil LD .52r	7	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4½	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		13	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pic n Pay St	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	4⅛	Piedind .74	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¼	7	Pioner Plas	7	11	7⅛	7⅛	7 —	⅛
5½	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	7	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7¼	4½	Pioneer Tex	5	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
66½	25	PitDMo 1.20	14	60	51½	48¼	50¼+	2½
7¼	6⅛	PitWVT .57e	9	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
45⅛	33⅛	Pittway .20b	16	5	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
21½	7½	PizzaCp Am	18	44	14⅛	13½	13⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Plant Ind	21	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
36¼	17⅛	Plantrnics	12	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
3¼	1	Plaza Group	10	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6¼	1⅛	PNB MR wt		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	2⅛	Pneumo Dy		6	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
5½	2⅛	Polcron Pd		13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15	8½	Polychr .65t	7	14	11	10⅛	10 —	⅛
9½	6	Polymr .45r	8	z800	8½	3⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Potter Inst		12	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Prairie Oil	34	65	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12	Pratt Lmb 1	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4	Prel Corp	3	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
33⅛	16⅛	PrenHall .84	13	94	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	PresRl B .84	32	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
17⅛	3⅛	Presley Cos	3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	Preston .70	7	10	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	PrimMt .05e	8	51	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Proler Intl 1	6	36	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
25⅛	13	PrpCT 1.83e	8	15	16	15⅛	15⅛—	1
11⅛	9⅛	ProvGas .80	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	PrdRIE .24e	23	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
28	10	PrudBdg .24	10	9	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	PSA Inc wt		31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
60	53⅛	PSCol pf4.25		z100	56	55	55 +	1
7⅛	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	3	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	PuntaGrd Is	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	10	PummS .40a	7	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
R								
19⅛	11	Ranchrs Ex	24	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
39⅛	23⅛	RangrO Can	109	26	37	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Ransbrg .80	10	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	RapdAm wt		23	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7	4⅛	Rath Pack		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	Ray Resrcs	13	4	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	RB Indust	7	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5½	3	Reading Ind	11	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	RealEsl 1.40	14	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
15	12⅛	RltInT 1.40e	12	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	Rlt RT 2.21e	8	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Recrion la	6	21	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc	10	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	7⅛	RefrigTr .12	6	8	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
10¼	7	ReitlFd .84e		14	10⅛	10	10⅛	
12	9⅛	Rem Ar .80	7	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5½	3⅛	RcpHous .16	5	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2	9-16	RepMlln wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
57	28⅛	RepNat NY	6	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
69⅛	42⅛	ReschCtl .03	36	83	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	1⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Reserve OG	20	231	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	ResrlsIntl A	8	35	2⅛	2	2	
5⅛	2⅛	ResrlsIntl B	12	1	3	3	3	
4⅛	1⅛	Rest Assoc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8¼	2⅛	Rex Nor .14t		25	3⅛	3	3	
9¼	4⅛	RH Med Svc	5	2	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
6½	2	Richton .15e		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	RicoArg Mn		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Riker Maxs		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Riker Mx pf		6	11-16	⅛	⅛	
20⅛	7⅛	Riley Co	8	9	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
18⅛	8½	RisdonM .36	6	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
12⅛	6¼	RiltFinB .24	13	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Robins Lad	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
39⅛	15⅛	Robintech	18	110	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Rob In Ind	3	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	9¼	Rockwy .80a	5	15	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3	1	Rockw Nat		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25	15⅛	Rogers Corp	19	1	22	22	22	
12½	5⅛	Rollins Intl	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6½	1⅛	Ronco Te ep		4	2	1⅛	2 +	⅛
10⅛	4	Rossmor Cp	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1	Rossmor wt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
38	16⅛	Rowan .14	20	32	35⅛	33⅛	35⅛—	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Rowlnd Inc		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Royal Amer	112	7	9	9	9	
2⅛	2½	RoyBus .20e	6	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6	2⅛	RoyBch Col	6	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2½	RPS Prod		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	RSC Indust	15	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	5⅛	Rudick pf.56	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Rusco Ind	12	9	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2⅛	Russeks Inc	6	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅛	11⅛	Russ Cft .40	6	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
29⅛	13½	RyanHo .15e	16	22	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
S								
45⅛	27⅛	SabRoy .44b	26	9	42	41⅛	41⅛	
6½	2⅛	SaffranSy A	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	StJohsTn .62	5	2	12	12	12	
8⅛	4⅛	Salem Corp	13	11	6⅛	6½	6⅛—	⅛
30⅛	14⅛	Sambo Rest	30	102	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
48	34⅛	San JW 2.06	8	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2½	Sargent Ind		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	4⅛	Saturn Airw	5	2	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Saundr L .20	6	13	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
7	3½	Savoy Ind		7	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9½	7⅛	Schenut .03e	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5½	Schick Inc	3	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	7	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Sci Mgt .12e	6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Sclent Atlan	13	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13	8	Scope Ind	12	5	9	8⅛	9	
8⅛	1⅛	Scottax Cp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
35⅛	11⅛	Scottys .05	19	15	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	1
24⅛	14⅛	Scurry Rain	120	17	24⅛	23⅛	24 +	⅛
22	12⅛	Sea Contain	8	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	10	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2⅛	½	Seaport Cp		7	1	⅛	1 +	⅛
10	4⅛	Season All	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	SecMt 1.22e	8	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2⅛	½	SecN In wt		21	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
15⅛	5⅛	Soc Plastics	6	3	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Selas Cp .27	7	13	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Sellgm Asso	5	2	3	3	3	
14⅛	6⅛	SelgLal .405	4	12	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
23⅛	8⅛	Semtec .48t	12	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14⅛	4½	SvcCo I .02e	7	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	
11⅛	6	Servisco .30	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	3	Servo Corp	8	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8	Servclr .10r	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	SGL In .10b	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Shaer Shoe		3	2	2	2	
42⅛	9⅛	Shawin .17h	8	19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
13⅛	3⅛	ShelirR .05e	4	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	ShndCp .71t	4	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
21⅛	8	Shnandh Oil	46	10	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
23	13⅛	Shn O pfl 25		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
35	12⅛	Sherwd Med	12	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
6½	3⅛	Showall .26e	30	113	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11	Showbot .60	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13	3½	ShulmTr En	12	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	SierrPac .12	3	53	13⅛	12½	13⅛+	⅛
19½	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	20	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Sifco In .28a	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Sigma Inst	7	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
18⅛	4⅛	SikesCp .20	10	22	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5	3⅛	Simc St .22b	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3	Sim Sch .10e	8	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9	4⅛	Simpbl .37t	8	110	6⅛	6	6⅛+	1⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Simplex Wir	14	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Sikin SmRf	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SMDInd .28t	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	3	Solitron .06		42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Sonder Brdc	7	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Scrg Paper	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
38½	10⅛	Soundsn .40	7	50	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
114¼	107½	SCE pf8.70		1	110¼	110¼	110¼—	1¼
22¼	6¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		8	18¼	18	18¼+	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
85½	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	42	19	81⅛	83	80 +	⅛
24½	7⅛	Spectly Rest	5	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	½
7⅛	3⅛	Specirc .18	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	3⅛	SpedOP .31t	24	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8½	3½	Speizmn Ind	3	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Splentex .68	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14½	7⅛	SSP In .20e	5	4	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
18	12⅛	StdAllian .60	5	4	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Std Containr	6	3	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14½	StdCoosaT 1	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5	1½	Std Dredge		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6¼	StdDredg pf		z300	7	7	7 —	⅛
4½	2⅛	Std Metals		46	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
27⅛	7⅛	StdMotA .42	6	36	8½	8½	8½	
3½	2	StdPac Corp	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	20½	Std Prod 1	4	5	20	19½	19½—	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	St Shrs 1.63t		6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
24	13½	StThom .36a	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Stange .20	15	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7	4⅛	StanlyA .40t	24	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Stardust Inc	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	8	StarSmk .60	5	4	9	9	9 +	⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Statham Ins	12	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Stelbor Ind	6	20	6	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
1½	⅛	Stellar Ind		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
31⅛	15¼	Steon Ch .28	10	12	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
2¼	1	Sterl Electr	6	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5½	2	Sterl Ext .10	6	3	2	2	2 —	⅛
5½	3	SterlPre .28t	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	7	Sterndent	8	26	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Stevcknit	4	11	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13½	StopShop .90	6	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6¼	STP Cp .60	7	52	7⅛	7	7⅛	
7	3⅛	Struth Wells	20	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Summit Org	25	8	1⅛	1	1	
8⅛	4⅛	SunCityl .25	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25	15½	Sun Elec .40	14	2 1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
9¼	4⅛	Sunair .12e	6	1	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SupFdSv .20	8	5	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
12⅛	4	Sup Ind Intl	5	3	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
17½	7½	Sup Surg Mf	9	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
40⅛	16¼	Superscop	7	166	31⅛	29⅛	30 —	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Suprenics	16	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	3⅛	Susquhana		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6	Susqu pf.75k		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2¼	1	SutrMtg wt		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Synalloy	6	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
121⅛	46⅛	Syntex .40	37	371	113⅛	110	113 +	2⅛
8⅛	2½	System Eng		12	3	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
T								
17½	11½	TastyB .92r	8	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Tech Sym		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	1	Techcl Tape	8	51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19¼	6½	Tchnicolor	6	68	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Technitrol	14	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27¼	14¼	Teleflx 1.29t	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
5⅛	⅛	Telex Cp wt		39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5¼	2½	Tenna Corp		23	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
8	3⅛	Tenneco wt		35	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Toradyn Inc	24	12	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
25⅛	11⅛	TesoroPt wt		129	20⅛	19½	20⅛+	1⅛
9	3⅛	Texaslnt Co	21	524	9	8½	9 +	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Texstar	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
25¼	10⅛	Textron wt		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2½	TFI Co Inc	10	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	ThorMk .32t		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Thrftmt .05a	6	8	10	1	10 +	⅛
14¼	3⅛	Tidwell .30	15	2	3⅛	3½	3½+	⅛
11⅛	7½	Timple .20e	5	6	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Titmus Opt		21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	23⅛	TMCM 1.69e		10	25⅛	26½	26½+	⅛
25⅛	6½	Tokheim .35	14	4	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	3¼	Tolchin Inst	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
24⅛	7	ToppcG .20e	8	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
19	6	TotalPet NA	10	63 8	15-16 8	9-16 8	9-16—	3-16
		TotalNA fn		2 7	13-16 7	13-16 7	13-16	
20⅛	13½	Total pf.70		2	18	18	18	
8	3½	TownCnt .30	7	17	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Tracor Inc	6	21	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	TranLux .35	20	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
1⅛	1	Trnsair .01e		5	1	1	1	
26⅛	2⅛	TWA wt		583	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9¼	4⅛	Treadw .23t	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9½	5	TriStMtr .12	6	5	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
3¼	2 7-16	TubosM .23e	6	1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅛	2¼	Tuftco Corp	7	8	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
8⅛	4½	Turbodyne	28	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
28½	18⅛	Turnr C 1.20	5	2	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	TwinFair In	6	20	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Tyco Labs	10	73	12⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
U								
2⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .02e	8	48	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13¼	9¼	UGasLrd .64	11	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
25½	10	Uninvest .60	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
27½	13½	UnaTr 2.38e	9	37	21⅛	21½	21⅛+	⅛
11	6⅛	UnAirPr .40	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4 2-16	2 3-16	Unasb Inc	7	13 3	15-16 3¼	3x5-16+	⅛	
2⅛	1	UnBrand wt		7	1⅛	1½	1½	

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16½	15⅛	UnCosF .83t	9	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅛	4⅛	Un Dollar St	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	Unit Foods	6	3	2	2	2	
6⅛	3⅛	UnNat Corp		10	4½	4⅛	4½	
1⅛	½	Un Nat wt n		1	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
11	9⅛	Un Nat pf.70		13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
19⅛	7½	UnP Dy .60a	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	US Filt .10e	14	36	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	USLsR 1.73e	14	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
2⅛	1	USLsg R wt		4	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2	USNat Rsrc	8	18	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	US Radium	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	US Reductn	5	85	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	1⅛
14⅛	8⅛	US Rub .60a	8	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
29½	13½	Unitek Corp	14	4	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
31	16½	Unity Buy 5	15	5	22	22	22 —	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Un Cont .0ct		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Univ Resrcs		53	6⅛	6	6⅛	
22⅛	10⅛	UrisBldg wt		15	14⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	2⅛
8⅛	3½	URS Systms	7	7	4½	4⅛	4½—	⅛
13½	9⅛	Utah IdS .40	25	3	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
8⅛	4	UVInd wt		36	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
V								
7⅛	3⅛	Val DOr Ind	6	131	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
20⅛	7⅛	ValleSt .95t	11	2	8½	8½	8½	
6½	3⅛	Valley Mial	13	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
25⅛	9½	Valmac .60	2	169	18⅛	16⅛	17⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅛	ValueLin D		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8½	VanDorn .28	7	17	9	9	9 +	⅛
23	12⅛	VeecoInsS.24	101	5	19⅛	19½	19⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Verit Indust	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	10	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Vertipli Inc	50	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Vlatech Inc		2	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Viking Genl	3	6	7⅛	7⅛	7½—	⅛
5⅛	1	Viewlex		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Vikoa Inc	50	23	3⅛	3½	3⅛—	⅛
17⅛	4	Vintage Ent	4	11	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
8⅛	5	VLN Corp	6	14	6	6	6 +	⅛
55⅛	44	VLNCppf 3		1	45	45	45 —	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Vulcinc .30	8	8	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
12⅛	10½	Vulcinc pf 1		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
W								
8⅛	4⅛	WabMag .10	10	11	7	6⅛	7 +	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Wacknht .28	8	27	8½	8	8	
5⅛	2⅛	WadlEq .10e	9	10	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	WadlEq .10e	9	10	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	WagnrEl .48	6	15	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6	Walnoco Oil	20	27	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
17⅛	13½	WalcoN .25r	7	6	15⅛	15½	15½—	⅛
8½	3	Wards .10p	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	14	3½WarC pfC.05		74	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
37	18⅛	WasPslB .40	8	317	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
16	12⅛	WashRl 1.20	15	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Weiman Co	5	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WeldTu Am	12	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8	4	Wellco Ent	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
22⅛	8⅛	WestChP .72	14	2	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Westats Pll		36	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
2⅛	1	Westby Fsh		6	1	1	1 —	⅛
8½	⅛	Westn Decal	30	53	8½	8 3-16	8 7-16+	⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Westn Finl	4	48	16⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	1⅛
2⅛	⅛	Wstrn Orbis		12	1	⅛	⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	WstPacl wt		51	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
15⅛	4⅛	Westran Ind	14	15	9	8⅛	8⅛	
11	8⅛	Whippny .60	15	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Whitaker .34	5	2	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Whitehal Cp	6	14	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19⅛	16½	Whiting 1.20	9	1	17⅛	17½	17½—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Whittakr wt		78	1	1	1	
2½	1	Wichita Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Willcx Gibb	6	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
4⅛	2⅛	Willcx Gibb	5	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Wmhous .20	7	7	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	WilshrO .20t	19	69	6⅛	6⅛	6½	6
12⅛	7⅛	WilsonCo .80	6	14	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
5⅛	3	WilsonBr .30	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4½	2½	WilsnP .06p		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	7¼	Winkimn .40	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	3¼	Winston Mil	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
63	53⅛	WisP pf4.50		z10	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛—	⅛
16	3⅛	WolfHB .24	6	11	4	4	4	
9⅛	5⅛	Wolvlrd .32	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22	7½	Woodln .72t	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
13	3⅛	Woodmoor	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6½	Worces Cont	9	17	11	10⅛	11	
12⅛	8⅛	WorkWr .60	5	7	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Wrather Cp	56	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1⅛	13-16	Wright Har		52	1	⅛	1 +	1-16
10⅛	2⅛	WTC Air .10	7	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
40⅛	13	WUI In .20e	1	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
29⅛	8	Wynn Intl	6	27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9½	WymBen .44	8	37	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3½	Wyomlsing	17	1	3½	3½	3½	
Y								
25	11⅛	Yates Ind	13	118	21⅛	19⅛	20⅛	—⅛
Z								
5⅛	3⅛	Zero Mfg	5	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
8½	3⅛	ZimHom .24	13	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Business.

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Anglo-Am 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Amax 8-76	100½	101½
Amax 8¼-86	100¾	101¾
ASEA 8½-86	98½	99½
Ashland 8-87	96¾	97¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	97	98
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98¼	99¼
Barclay 8¼-86	100	101
Beecham 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
BICC 7¾-87	94½	95½
Borregaard 8¼-86	99½	100½
CN PTT 8-86	96¾	97¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
Carrier 8-87	98¾	99¾
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Com Union	99	100
Cons. Food 7½-91	92½	93½
Cont Oil 7-80	94	95
Conoco 8-86	97½	98½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
Copen Coun 7¾-87	93¾	94¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Corning 8½-86	102	103
Cut Ham 8-87	96½	97½
Denmark 9-82	104¼	105¼
Denmark 7½-90	91¼	92¼
Dow Cor 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Dupont 7½-78	100¼	101¼
E.D.F. 8½-86	100½	101½
E.I.B. 7½-90	91½	92½
Esso 7½-76	99½	100½
Esso 8-86 Nov	99	100
Escom 8½-85	96½	97½
FinMtgBk 8¼-86	98	99
First Chic 7-80	94	95
Ford 8-8?	101½	102½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	98½	97½
GenMills 8-85	98½	99½
GenMot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
GenMot 8⅜-86	104½	105½
G.H.H. 7¾-88	93½	94½
Granges 8½-89	98¼	99¼
GTE 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Guar Toy 8-87	96	97
Haas 8-78	100½	101½
Haas 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Hambros 7¾-87	96¼	97¼
Helsinki 8¾-86	100	101
Hill Samuel 8½-86	99	100
Iceland 8-87	94	95
I.C.I. 7½-92	93½	94½
I.N.I. 8-87	92	93
Ireland 8¼-89	94½	95½
I.S.E. 8¼-86	100	101
Intl Util 8¼-82	98¼	99¼
Kimberley 8½-86	102	103
Klein Ben 8¼-87	97¾	98¾
Lyons 8¾-86	100	101
Mafina 4½-88	107	108
Metro Est 8¾-86	98½	99½
Monsanto 8¾-85	104	105
Mount Isa 8¾-86	98½	99½
Newfoundld 8½-86	100½	101½
Nickel (Le) 9-86	101	102
NorgKomBk 7½-8	94¾	95¾
Ontario 8¼-86	100	101
Oslo 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Otis Elv 8¾-85	102½	103½
OwensCorn 9-86	106	107
Pac. Light 8-88	97	98
Pakema 8¾-86	99½	100½
Pennwalt 8-86	96¼	97¼
Petronor 8½-86	98	99
PhilMorris 8-78	101	102
PhilMorris 8½-86	103	104
P[illegible]y 8½-86	97	98
QuebecHyd 8½-86	101½	102½
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	94	95
Queensld 8½-86	97½	98½
Ralston 7½-87	94	95
Rank 8¾-86	102	103
Richardson 8¾-85	102	103
S.A.S 8-88	97½	98½
Scott 8¾-86	102	103
Shell 8-86	98	99
Shell 7½-87	94	95
St. Ind. 8½-88	101¾	102¾
Sth Africa 8-87	92¾	93¾
Sybron 8-87	96	97
Tenneco 7¾-87	94¼	95¼
Textron 7¾-87	94¾	95¾
Transamer 8½-86	99½	100½
Transocean 8-86	98	99
Transocean 8-84	98¼	99¼
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
T.R.W. 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
Union Oil 7-79	94½	95½
Union Oil 7½-87	94¼	95¼
Utah 8-87	96	97
Volvo 8-87	96¾	97¾
Wellcome 8¼-87	97¾	98¾
Will Glyn 8¼-87	98	99

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4½-88	63½	65
Amexco 4½-87	113	113½
Amoco 5½-84	124½	126
Alusuisse 4¾-87	96	98
Am Tob 5¼-88	104½	106
Ashland 5-88	98	99½
Beatrice 4½-92	95½	97
Borden 5-92	90	91½
BroadHale 4¾-87	92	93½
Carnation 4-88	86	87½
Chevron 5-88	108	109½
Chrysler 4¾-88	62½	64
Chrysler 5-88	65	69½
Cont Tel 5½-88	96	97½
Cummins 6¼-8	90½	92
Dart Ind 4¾-87	106	107½
EastKodak 4½-88	136½	138
Econ Lab 4¾-87	106½	108
Fedders 5-92	71½	73
Firestone 5-88	85½	87
Ford 6-86	95½	97
Ford 5-88	81½	83
GenElec 4¼-85	111	112½
GenElec 4¼-87	101	102½
Gen Foods 4½-82	86	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	88	89½
Halliburt 4½-87	143	144½
Honeywell 6-86	106	107½
ITT 4¾-87	81½	83
I.S.E. 6¼-89	86	87½
Mapco 4½-88	92½	94
Mass Mut 6¾-87	80½	82
McDerm 4¾-87	137½	139
Miles 4¾-93	85½	87
Morgan JP 4¾-87	130	131½
Motorola 4½-82	154	156
Murphy Oil 5-89	157	159
Nabisco 5¼-88	102	103½
Owens Ill 4½-87	99	100½
PanAm 5¼-88	62	63½
Penney JC 4½-87	102	103½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	122	123½
Ranic 4¾-93	89	90½
R.C.A. 5-88	82	83½
Revlon 4¾-87	99½	101
Sperry 4¼-88	106	107½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	98	99½
Texeco 4½-88	86	87½
UnCarb 4¾-82	92	93½
WarnLam 4½-87	102½	104
Warn Lam 4¼-88	91½	93

Bondtrade—Index (Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Mod.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday			
Previous	98.73	92.73	126.57

Eurodollars

Nov. 1, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	8½	8¾	—1½
One Month	9 5/16	9 7/16	+7/16
3 Months	9 5/16	9 7/16	+3/16
6 Months	9 3/16	9 5/16	+5/16
One Year	8 11/16	8 13/16	+3/16

European Gold Markets

Nov. 1, 1973

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	97.25	97.60	—1.00
Zurich	98.00	97.25	—0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	Closed		

U.S. dollars per ounce.

PARIS OFFICES TO LET

Adjoining Etoile and Champs Elysées.
Luxurious, air conditioned space available

Hampton & Sons 704 32 85 — Herring Daw 256 00 94

Tokyo Exchange

November 1, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	318	Matsu El Wks	624
Canon Camera	278	Mitsubi Hvy I	190
Dai Nip. Print	355	Mitsubi Corp	423
Fuji Bank	547	Mitsui Co	423
Fuji Photo	338	Mitsukoshi	541
Hitachi	195	Nippon Elec	235
Honda Motor	650	Sharp	250
C. Itoh	655	Shiseido	1,050
Japan Air Lines	2,330	Sony Corp	4,470
Kansai El P.	820	Sumitomo Bk.	547
Kao Soap	360	Taisho Marine	480
Kirin Brewery	344	Takeda Chem	363
Komatsu	299	Teijin	245
Kubota 1 Wks	395	Tokyo Marine	524
Matsu E Ind	619	Toray	210
		Toyota Motor	670

SAVE AND PROSPER
DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
P.O. Box 1434
HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

	N.A.V.	Subs. Price
PRICES ON OCTOBER 29, 1973.		
S&P Jard. Far East. Fd.	$23.27	$25.43
Hampstead Co. Ltd.	A$15.82	A$17.29
S&P Dollar Fund	$ 4.93	$ 5.39
S&P Int. Growth Fd.	$ 7.15	$ 7.81

DEALING EVERY MONDAY

PRICES ON OCTOBER 31, 1973.
Monitor Co. Ltd. ..... A$ 8.43 A$ 9.21
DEALING EVERY WEDNESDAY

To the Holders of

Argentine Republic

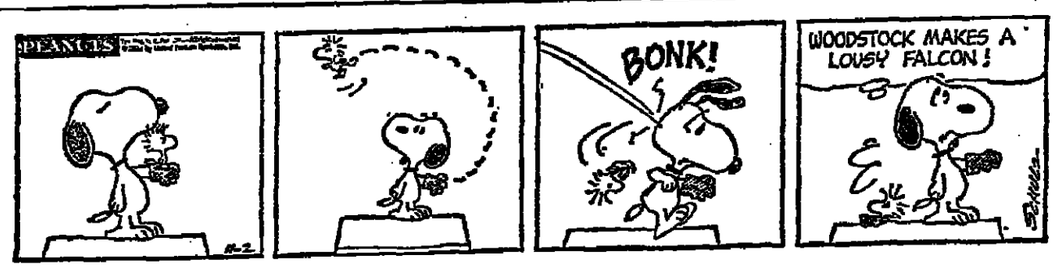
Floating Rate Notes 1977

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending April 30, 1974 as ten and one-quarter percent (10¼%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 7.

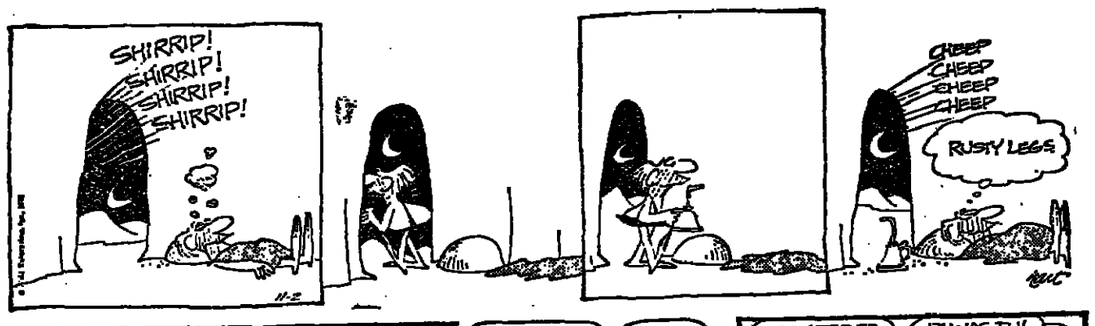
Bankers Trust Company,
Fiscal Agent

Dated: November 2, 1973

PEANUTS



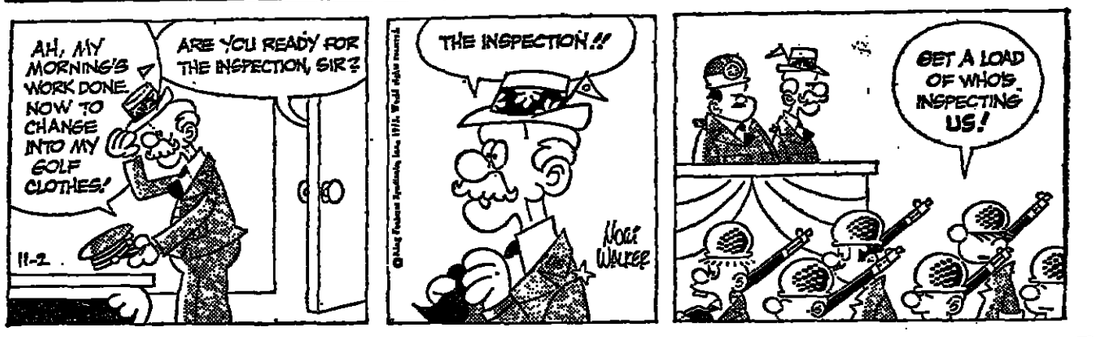
B.C.



LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY

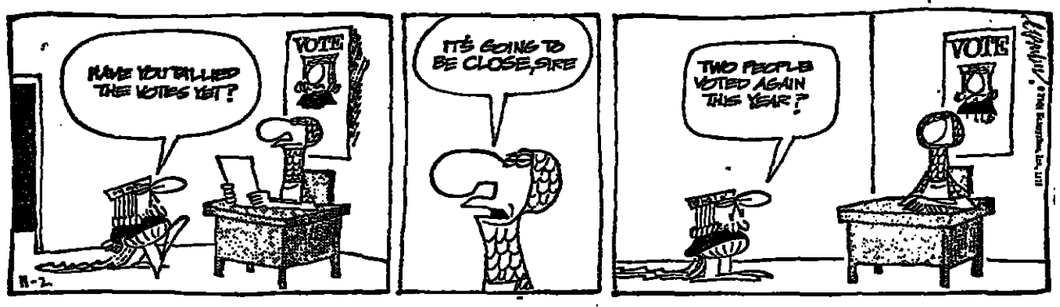


MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

During playoff matches to determine the 1974 North American world championship team, the Aces demonstrated their characteristic skill.

In this hand, from a training match, the Aces were sitting North-South.

North's wealth of aces and tens fully justified his one no-trump opening with 15 high-card points, and South promptly headed for slam. Four clubs and five clubs were the two stages of the Gerber convention, with responses analogous to Blackwood. North indicated possession of three aces and no kings, causing South to settle in six hearts.

There would have been no problem with any lead except a spade. However, West had an obvious lead of the spade king, and South was in jeopardy. He won with the ace and played two trump winners. If the queen had fallen he would have claimed an overtrick, but there was now an obvious danger: East might be able to ruff a club before South could discard his spade loser.

NORTH (D)
♠ A 10 5
♡ J 4
◇ A J 10 7
♣ A J 10 2

WEST	EAST
♠ K Q J 4	♠ 9 7 6 2
♡ 8	♡ Q 9 5
◇ K 9 8 6	◇ Q 4 3 2
♣ 9 7 5 4	♣ 8 3

SOUTH
♠ 8 3
♡ A K 10 7 6 3 2
◇ 5
♣ K Q 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	6 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade king.

South was safe if East held three or more clubs, and there was a slight extra chance: He could play diamonds at every opportunity, establishing a trick if one defender happened to start with K-Q-x or K-Q alone.

South decided to give up on this slight chance (about one in 16) in the hope that he could deceive East. He cashed the club king, led to the ace and played the jack. East thought South was about to ruff the third round of clubs, and that he would obtain a useful discard if East ruffed ahead of him.

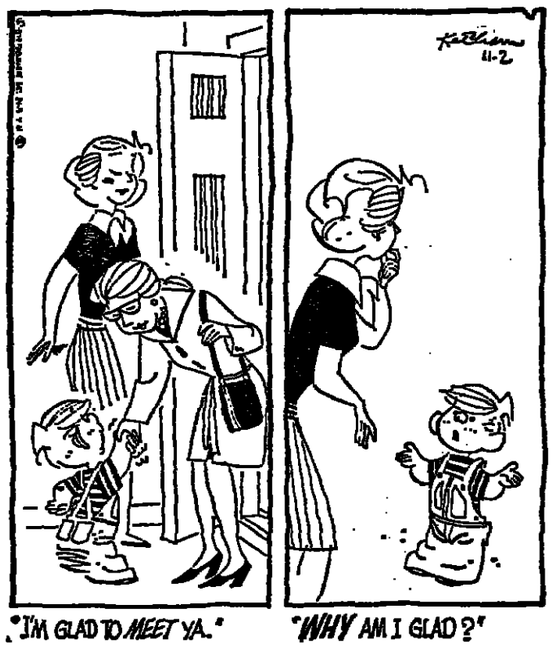
He therefore discarded, giving the declarer all the help he needed. Dummy was entered with a diamond lead, and the spade loser was discarded on the fourth round of clubs.

If East-West had belonged to the coterie of experts who believe in signaling length routinely when a suit is led by the declaring side, East could have seen through South's maneuver. West would have dropped the seven and followed with the four to show an even number of clubs, and East would have counted South for a third club. As it was, East had no way to judge. South might well have begun with a singleton spade and three diamonds headed by the king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	A	G	P	■	S	C	A	L	D	■	S	M	U	T
E	L	I	E	■	T	A	B	O	O	■	C	O	L	A
S	T	A	M	■	D	O	N	E	S	■	G	R	O	U	N	D
T	O	Y	■	R	O	O	T	■	H	E	N	N	A	S
■	■	■	B	I	L	E	■	M	O	N	E	T	■	■
■	O	G	R	E	S	■	T	O	U	T	■	E	G	G
F	R	I	E	R	■	T	H	U	S	■	T	B	A	R
J	A	V	A	■	L	O	U	S	E	■	H	A	Z	E
I	T	E	M	■	E	M	M	Y	■	H	O	N	E	Y
P	E	P	■	S	T	E	P	■	J	E	R	K	S	■
■	■	■	T	I	D	E	■	B	E	A	N	■	■	■
C	A	S	I	N	O	■	L	I	S	T	■	A	D	O
L	I	E	D	O	W	N	■	O	N	T	H	E	J	O	B
A	N	T	E	■	N	U	D	G	E	■	S	A	V	E
D	U	O	S	■	S	T	E	E	R	■	P	R	E	Y

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NORIB

CADYE

REENOC

ZANATS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FORSE SOLAR MALTED WORTHY

Answer: What the proverbial carpenter had a collection of — OLD SAWS

BOOKS

TEMPORARY KINGS

By Anthony Powell. Little, Brown. 280 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I think Anthony Powell is a very good novelist, and I enjoy his books, all of which I have read, but I'm getting tired of seeing him praised for what he is not. I don't understand why his admirers can't be satisfied to appreciate him without comparing him to Proust or claiming that he is the most important British novelist of his time, which extends all the way back to 1931, when he published "Afternoon Men." The comparison with Proust is simply silly: Mr. Powell is good, and Proust is great. The alleged likeness is based on nothing more than the fact that Mr. Powell has published 11 volumes of a 12-volume work, and that occasionally these volumes contain moderately long, finicky sentences. The applause for this series has elements in it that remind me of the response a vaudeville tap dancer used to get when he persisted in one step for a longer time than usual.

Proust's lengthy sentences arise out of a passion or obsession to preserve, with the utmost precision, a perception or feeling he has experienced. In some ways, he is like those Americans who must take hundreds of photographs of places they have visited or of stages in the development of their children. They seem to suffer from an anxiety that they cannot trust themselves to remember a particularly precious occasion. Proust's sentences keep pinching their subject, as if to make sure that they have captured it alive. They do this with so much fervor that they very nearly describe a sexual as well as an aesthetic curve. Proust always drives toward absolute definition, the experience both in itself and under the aspect of eternity.

Mr. Powell, now, is self-consciously low-keyed. When he adds clause to clause, he is only dressing a character in his gestures, opening an umbrella of idiosyncrasy over him. You don't feel, as you do in reading Proust, a thrilling intuition that literature itself is advancing with the sentence, that the experience described is sharing a consummation with the medium itself.

Because there are so many of them, most of Mr. Powell's people have little more than minor parts. They are bric-a-brac in an ambiance, not much in themselves. Like John Aubrey, whose "Brief Lives" inspired the author to write a book about him, Mr. Powell is gossipy, given to short strokes. Unfortunately, he lacks Aubrey's 17th-century gusto. His style is so circumspect, so deliberately innocent of éclat, that it often slips into a rather prissy niggling.

You would expect to find, in an 11-volume novel, some emotions—yet I can't rem any. "The Music of Time centipede of a book: legged, long-bodied, close ground. In his avoidance extravagant emotions, Mr. puts me uneasily in mind the old chestnuts about th ness and detachment of men. And it would have very cold, detached taste that would rank his wo a book like "Loving" by Green or "Another W James Hanley. These Is ish novels appeared in ell's time, and I would change either of them entire oeuvre. Though both structured and to the highest degree, also a beautiful banshee stark humanity in them.

"Temporary Kings" is lain teacup of classy ac tion and who's sleepin whom. Once again, the goes up into the attic an down all sorts of reli previous volumes—who ed, who failed, who lived who is gasping in the of old age. The only reall character in the book is Widmerpool, bitchy, cal as fiercely egocentric Charles Addams infan measured insults, her wi leased like falcons aft prey, offer the only rea in this slowest of the 11

The author attempts to life into a dead charac novelist X. Trapnel of book—by introducing an ican who is intent on a biography and a produ wants to film Trapnel work. Aside from his aff Pamela, Trapnel was a doubtful figure, and he grown more vivid in th Kenneth Widmerpool, w far as Mr. Powell will g direction of unpleasantn fers some reverses, but too murky and involute interesting. A literary in Venice provides occa brilliant talk, but I wo many people still want that kind of thing, wh seems terribly old-fash artificial.

I suppose you could "Temporary Kings" doe some sort of picture literary life used to kic heels in London and ho cuckold art. Apart from it nears its conclusio Music of Time" begins s more to resemble a ve toned BBC documentar last quaint flutters of the upper classes as they go their unmakers.

Mr. Broyard is a bo for The New York Tim

CROSSWORD

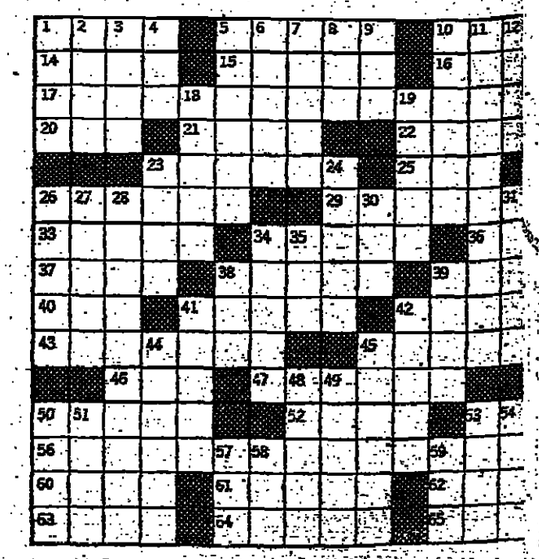
By Will

ACROSS

1 Diner's reading matter
5 Nonfat Jack
10 Humorist and family
14 W. W. II alliance
15 Psychiatrist's need
16 ——— from within
17 "I'd ———" (executive put-off)
20 Native of: Suffix
21 Gaelic
22 Bards' instruments
23 Arabs, e.g.
25 Kind of history: Abbr.
26 Wearing armor
29 Ode man and namesakes
33 Havelock
34 Abby and John
36 Blue
37 Ninny
38 Borghese or d'Este
39 Singer Gluck
40 Business abbr.
41 Right of possession
42 "Man's inhumanity ———"
43 Cop-out, with 9 Down and 47 Across
45 Fabrics
46 Asian weight
47 See 43 Across
50 Uses a shaker
52 Miss Turner
53 Resort
56 Executive's put-off
60 Lily plant
61 Granite center
62 Early harp
63 Certain word
64 Pinnacle
65 Former spouses

DOWN

1 African republic
2 Theater sign
3 U.S. missile
4 Take advantage
5 Made a point
6 Part of a Western chase
7 Made a decision
8 Outstanding one
9 See 43 Across
10 Be plentiful
11 Classic brush-off, with 28 Down
12 Canal or l
13 Collection
18 French ha
19 Blueprint
23 Tight-skin feature
24 Shaving
26 Middle fi
27 "It's —— between
28 See 11 Do
30 Gershwin
31 Candle or holiday
32 Adult ugl ducklings
34 "Me too"
35 Cockney's swear-wo
38 Routing w
39 Topnotch
41 Uptight
42 Burmese
44 Dye work
45 Songbird
48 Signal lig
49 Exhibition
50 Netman S
51 Guthrie
53 River of
54 Marquette
55 Lover of Aphrodite
57 Rudiment
58 Needlefish
59 Brew



avis Cup acks Play f S. Africa

mmittee Rules ainst Ouster

RIS, Nov. 1 (AP).—The s Cup Committee voted today mit South African play- ontinue in the worldwide s tournament and to dis- y any nation that refuses et them.

Harcourt Woods of Short N.J., chairman of the com- e, said that the South ans would play against on the weekend of Nov. 31- in the first round of the tournament. That match been scheduled for the past nd, but was delayed beca.se Argentine protest against nclusion of South Africa in South American Zone.

oods said that the Brazil- Africa match probably be played in Uruguay, as it ast year when Brazil declined ve the South Africans play- its soil.

Brazil does not wish to play Africa, we will give South a walkover," said Basil secretary-general of the In- donal Lawn Tennis Feders- whom. Once a second round in the South can Zone will pit the win- South Africa-Brazil against or Dec. 7-9.

Argentina Vocal

said the matter came up because "the Argentine ament said it would not the Argentine Davis Cup to play South Africa any- ." The Argentine delegate that the matter be in- on today's regularly sched- meeting of the management ittee.

ntina could not be called meet South Africa before ird round of the 1974 tour- if both teams get by earlier matches.

asked whether the nations might play South Woods said: "It's entirely them." He added, how- that there would be no other than forfeit of ies if any team refused y the South Africans for reasons.

Sanctions Asked

Franklin, president of the African Lawn Tennis had asked the meeting e severe sanctions against ountry that refuses to play outh Africans because of partheid racial policies.

South Africans were ousted the Davis Cup tournament 0 when East European na- refused to play them. They readmitted in 1972, after switched from the Euro- Zone to the South Ameri- Zone. Last year, Argentina ed South Africa, 5-0, in eries.

Kuhn Puts Finley on Probation



Bowie Kuhn

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Charles O. Finley, owner of the Oakland A's, acknowledged today that he has been placed on indefinite probation by Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Finley declined to comment on the action. He did reveal, however, that he has paid $7,000 in fines levied on him by Kuhn for three separate infractions.

He also made known the fact that the A's have asked unconditional-release waivers on second-baseman Mike Andrews, who became a cause célèbre during the World Series after Finley tried placing him on the disabled list.

If Andrews is not claimed by any other club which can have him for $1, he automatically becomes a free agent by next Thursday.

Kuhn's decision to place Finley on probation was made known in a letter to the Oakland owner, in which Kuhn spelled out the infractions for which Finley was being fined:

● Finley was fined $1,000 for "embarrassing" the New York Mets during the World Series by publicly announcing the fact that the A's had been refused permission to use reserve infielder Manny Trillo.

● Kuhn fined Finley another $1,000 for taking it upon himself to have the lights turned on at Oakland Coliseum before the bottom of the ninth inning in the second series game.

● The $5,000 fine was levied for his actions in trying to place Andrews on the disabled list after the second-baseman committed a pair of costly errors in the second game, which the A's lost.

"I also determine that you personally shall be placed on probation until further notice and warn you that further conduct, not in the best interest of baseball, may lead to disciplinary action against you as provided in Article 1 of the major league agreement," Kuhn's letter said.



Charles O. Finley

A Look Back

Baseball 1973, Lest One Forget...

By George Minot jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—For those who perhaps lost day-to-day interest in baseball after the Yankees faded, the Cubs folded and Willie Mays announced his retirement, here is a 1973 summary:

● Designated hitter, American League only, a huge success.

● Hank Aaron.

● New York Mets survive greatest mass finish in the history of baseball.

● Oakland A's survive all sorts of internal strife to win second consecutive world championship.

When the American League went its own way and removed the pitcher from the batting order, it acted in desperation. Attendance had been declining for three straight years and a lack of hitting, compared to the National League, was the obvious reason.

Overall American League attendance did benefit from other factors—the new Kansas City Stadium, the early-season p'ay of the Milwaukee Brewers and David Clyde's addition to the Texas Rangers, for example. But the DH leads to more men on base and that means more excitement which lures more fans.

The Oakland A's demonstrated that they could win the world championship without the DH, inoperative when the leagues met in the World Series. A season's inactivity at the plate failed to cripple the swing of pitcher Ken Holtzman, whose doubles helped win both the first and seventh games for Oakland; his two hits were twice as many as the entire New York Mets' pitching staff, which had gone to bat regularly all season.

The A's also demonstrated that organizational togetherness is not necessary for a team to become No. 1 and remain there.

The NL's Race

The nice-guy Mets overcame a series of bone-breaking injuries to rise from last place on Aug. 30 and win the National League East in a race in which five clubs were still in contention on the last weekend of the regular season. Their record of 85-81 (counting the playoffs) was by far the worst of any team ever to win a pennant.

The player who dominated the year was Atlanta's Aaron, who "lost" himself in a fishing trip after his pursuit of Babe Ruth's home run record fell one short at 713. The record will have to wait until the spring for Aaron, who experienced a remarkable season for a 39-year-old—a .301 average and 40 homers, 96 RBI in fewer than 400 at-bats.



Hank Aaron

Irish Move Up In Football Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP).—Notre Dame, seeking its first national college football championship since 1966, climbed from eighth place to fifth in the Associated Press ratings this week, while the top four teams, headed by Ohio State, held onto their positions for the third week in a row.

Here are the top 10, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points:

1.	Ohio State (26)	6-0-0	1,148
2.	Alabama (12)	7-0-0	1,052
3.	Oklahoma (9)	5-0-0	951
4.	Michigan (1)	7-0-0	878
5.	Notre Dame	6-0-0	754
6.	Penn State (4)	7-0-0	730
7.	Louisiana State	7-0-0	518
8.	Arizona State	7-0-0	432
9.	Southern Cal.	5-1-1	331
10.	UCLA	6-1-0	307

How the World Soccer Cup Race Shapes Up

PARIS, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—The World Soccer Cup qualifying tournament reaches its climax with 29 matches in the next seven weeks as the survivors battle for the remaining nine places in the 1974 finals to be held in West Germany.

So far, Uruguay, Argentina, Scotland, Poland and Italy have qualified to join hosts West Germany and holders Brazil, both automatic finalists.

Now, as the two-year qualifying competition among 92 nations draws to its close, it is possible to see the shifting pattern of world soccer power.

Already five of the finalists in the 1970 Mexico tournament are out—England, Israel, El Salvador, Czechoslovakia and Peru. Four more—Belgium, Morocco, Romania and the Soviet Union—also are in danger of failing to qualify.

Olympic champion Poland, which achieved the biggest upset in the qualifying competition to date by ousting 1966 world champion England, is in the finals for the first time since 1938. Scotland last qualified in 1958.

Other challengers to soccer's established order are East Germany, which seems certain to reach the finals for the first time, and the Netherlands, whose only previous appearance in the finals was in 1934.

Indications are that only seven of the 1970 finalists will be there again next year, but the newcomers may find it beyond them to break into the tight circle of world champions.

Since the competition began in 1930, only five countries have won the title—Brazil (1958, 1962 and 1970), Uruguay (1930 and 1950), Italy (1934 and 1938), West Germany (1954) and England (1966). Brazil alone has appeared in every final series.

Brazil, Italy and West Germany again are among the favorites, with Italy appearing particularly formidable after coming through its Group 2 qualifying round without conceding a goal and also scoring friendly victories over Brazil and England.

Three of the eight European qualifying groups have already been decided, but there may be shocks still to come in the other five.

Sweden Likely to Qualify

Sweden, needing only a two-goal victory over Malta in Group 1, looks likely to edge out Austria. The Netherlands needs only to draw at home against Belgium to clinch Group 3.

East Germany's place in the finals will be assured if they beat Albania in Group 4, while Bulgaria is virtually certain to win Group 6.

But Group 7 remains delicately balanced between Yugoslavia and Spain. Yugoslavia must beat Greece by two goals in Athens in December to force a playoff with Spain.

European Group 9 winner—the Soviet Union—will be the underdog when it meets South American Group 3 winner Chile in Santiago on Nov. 21. This will be the second leg of their playoff with Chile after forcing a scoreless draw in Moscow.

South Korea, which qualified for the 1954 finals, entertains hopes of winning through again as it prepares for its second-leg playoff game in Seoul against Australia, after drawing, 0-0, in the first leg of the Asian group decider in Sydney.

Morocco, Zaire and Zambia are now embroiled in Africa's final qualifying series. Zambia looked like a potential qualifier after beating Morocco, 4-0, in the only match so far played.

That leaves one finalist to be decided in the Central, North American and Caribbean group, with the six-team final qualifying series to be played in Haiti from Nov. 29 to Dec. 18 between Haiti, Mexico, Guatemala, Antilles, Trinidad and Honduras.

By the end of the year, the 16 finalists should be known and then interest will switch to Frankfurt, where the draw for the finals will take place on Jan. 5.

World Cup Qualifying Tournament

Present positions

EUROPE

Group 1

	Games Played	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Austria	6	3	2	1	14	7	8
Hungary	6	3	1	2	12	7	7
Sweden	5	3	2	1	13	7	6
Malta	5	0	0	5	0	18	0

Remaining match: Nov. 11, Malta vs. Sweden.

Group 2

Italy	6	4	2	0	12	0	10
Switzerland	5	2	2	1	2	2	6
Turkey	5	1	2	2	2	3	4
Luxembourg	6	1	0	5	2	14	2

Remaining match: Nov. 18, Turkey vs. Switzerland. Italy qualifies.

Group 3

Holland	5	4	1	0	24	2	9
Belgium	5	4	1	0	12	0	9
Norway	6	2	0	4	9	16	4
Iceland	6	0	0	6	2	29	0

Remaining match: Nov. 18, Holland vs. Belgium.

Group 4

Romania	6	4	1	1	17	4	9
East Germany	5	4	0	1	14	2	8
Finland	6	1	1	4	3	23	3
Albania	5	1	0	4	2	9	2

Remaining match: Nov. 3, Albania vs. East Germany.

Group 5

Poland	4	2	1	1	6	2	5
England	4	1	2	1	3	4	4
Wales	4	1	1	2	3	5	3

Poland qualifies.

Group 6

	Games Played	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Bulgaria	5	3	2	0	11	3	8
Portugal	5	2	2	1	8	5	6
N. Ireland	5	1	2	2	4	5	4
Cyprus	5	1	0	4	1	12	2

Remaining matches: Nov. 14, Portugal vs. N. Ireland, Nov. 18, Bulgaria vs. Cyprus.

Group 7

Spain	4	2	2	0	8	5	6
Yugoslavia	3	1	2	0	3	2	4
Greece	3	0	0	3	3	7	0

Remaining match: Dec. 19, Greece vs. Yugoslavia.

Group 8

Scotland	4	3	0	1	8	3	6
Czechoslov.	4	2	1	1	8	3	5
Denmark	4	0	1	3	2	13	1

Scotland qualifies.

Group 9

Soviet Union	4	3	0	1	5	3	6
Irish Rep.	4	1	1	2	4	5	3
France	4	1	1	2	3	5	3

Playoff with winner of South American Group 3. First leg (in Moscow): Soviet Union 0, Chile 0. Second leg in Santiago on Nov. 21.

SOUTH AMERICA

Group 1

Uruguay	4	2	1	1	6	2	5
Colombia	4	1	2	0	3	3	5
Ecuador	4	0	2	2	3	8	2

Uruguay qualifies.

Group 2

	Games Played	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Argentina	4	3	1	0	9	2	7
Paraguay	4	2	1	1	8	5	5
Bolivia	4	0	0	4	1	11	0

Argentina qualifies.

South American Group 3: Chile defeated Peru in playoff. Chile meets Soviet Union in playoff.

ASIA

Group B1

Australia	6	3	3	0	15	6	9
Iraq	6	3	2	1	11	6	8
Indonesia	6	1	2	3	6	13	4
New Zealand	6	0	3	3	5	12	3

Group B2

Iran	6	4	1	1	7	3	8
Syria	6	3	1	2	6	6	7
North Korea	6	1	3	3	5	5	5
Kuwait	6	1	1	4	4	8	3

Group B playoff: Australia 3, Iran 0; Iran 2, Australia 0.

Group A

Hong Kong	2	2	0	0	2	0	4
Japan	2	1	0	1	4	1	2
S. Vietnam	2	0	0	2	0	5	0

Group B

Israel	3	2	1	0	9	0	5
South Korea	3	1	2	0	4	0	4
Malaysia	3	1	1	1	4	3	3
Thailand	3	0	0	3	0	12	0

Group semifinals: South Korea 3, Hong Kong 1; Israel 1, Japan 0 (after extra time). Final: South Korea 1, Israel 0 (after extra time).

Playoff between group winners: Australia 0, South Korea 0 (in Sydney). Return leg in Seoul Nov. 10.

Europe Loses Talent-Laden Match

BARCELONA, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The South American all-star team won the first World Football Day trophy last night, defeating the European all-stars, 7-6, in a game that permitted unlimited substitution of players and featured 36 of the world's top soccer stars from 21 countries. It was the greatest number of footballers ever to play in a game under the jurisdiction of FIFA, the world football federation.

South America won on post-match penalty shots after the teams had drawn, 4-4, at the end of full-time play.

There was confusion at the end of regular time when the players, believing the match was over, shook hands and began walking off the field. But the referee ruled that the game would be decided on post-match penalties and ordered the players to return.

Argentinian goalkeeper Daniel Carnevalli then proved the match-winner as he saved three of the five penalty kicks from the Europeans, while the South Americans missed only two of their five shots.

Lots of Talent

The game, played in Barcelona's Nou Camp Stadium, displayed such stars as Dutchman Johan Cruyff, Portugal's Eusebio da Silva, Brazil's Paulo Cesar and Roberto Rivelhino and Peru's Teofilo Cubillas.

"As a spectacle, it was the best football has to offer," said Europe's team coach Ladislao Kubala. "But..."

What the exhibition lacked was the passion inherent in every championship game. For the players, nothing was at stake except a trophy which FIFA had created in order to fill its coffers once a year by staging the spectacle.

Kubala, a former star on the Hungarian national team, said, "Yes, football has to be like this—but with more drive and toughness. The football fans come for the passions, not for the spectacle."

How little passion was inspired in the players was perhaps evident when five of the 10 post-game penalty kicks were missed. To hit home a penalty kick is child's play, even for a minor league player.

Low Standard

Kubala and his South American counterpart Omar Sivori fielded their strongest teams in the first half. But the standard of play fell when they made numerous substitutions after the interval.

After Portuguese star Eusebio had missed three chances for Europe in the first 10 minutes, Hugo Sotil of Peru put South America ahead in the 14th minute.

But Europe drew level a minute later, when Eusebio headed home a cross from Cruyff and, in the 23rd minute, a corner from Cruyff found Salif Keita, who made it 2-1.

Five minutes later, the South Americans were level again when Cubillas netted with a powerful shot.

The Europeans took a 4-2 lead after the interval with scoring shots by Spaniard Juan Asensi and Austrian Kurt Jara, before Miguel Brindisi of Argentina scored one for South America.

The final equalizer came after Rivelhino had been brought down in the penalty area and Hector Cumpitaz of Peru netted a penalty shot.



United Press International.

ALL-STAR DISPUTE—Argentinian Brindisi, left, and Spain's Asensi jockey for the ball during the all-star match between South America and Europe in Barcelona.

NFL Steelers Are Without Their Top Two Men

By David DuPree

SBURGH, Nov. 1 (WP).—ittsburgh Steelers will be their leading passer, Bradshaw, and their lead- her, Frenchy Fuqua, when host the Washington ns Monday night at Three Stadium.

shaw suffered a partially ted right shoulder and a cracked collarbone in 's 20-13 victory over the nati Bengals.

surgery is scheduled on player and the Steelers Bradshaw back in about eks and Fuqua in about oach Chuck Noll said.

ay's victory atoned for the only loss this season, the Bengals three weeks d gave them a 6-1 record. t in the Central Division AFC.

urgh is not without a replacement for Bradshaw. Former Notre Dame All-America Terry Hanratty has been waiting in the wings for four seasons.

As Bradshaw's relief man, Hanratty has come off the bench twice in as many weeks to bring the Steelers from behind for victories over the New York Jets and the Bengals.

Hanratty's first pass against the Bengals was a 51-yard bomb to Ron Shanklin that gave the Steelers a lead, 10-6, they never relinquished.

Seen Little Action

Nevertheless, Hanratty still has not seen much NFL action and Monday night will mark his first start since the 1971 season. He will be backed up by second-year man Joe Gilliam, who had been on the taxi squad. Between them, Hanratty and Gilliam threw just 15 passes during the 1972 season.

So far this season, Hanratty has completed nine of 21 for 259 yards and four touchdowns. Bradshaw had completed 55 of 108 for 814 yards and five scores, with eight interceptions, before his injury. Hanratty has been intercepted twice.

But Hanratty is not as healthy as he could be, either, and his condition Monday night is still uncertain. He took a wicked shot from Cincinnati linebacker Bill Bergey Sunday and had to be helped from the field with bruised ribs.

But with Gilliam not active at the time, Noll said he had no choice but to tape Hanratty up and send him back in.

Afterward, Hanratty admitted to being a little sore, but said he would definitely be ready for Washington.

"His ribs are just bruised," Noll said. "He may be 100 percent by next Monday night and he may not. I just don't know."

3d-String Quarterback

Gilliam, from Tennessee State and a rarity in the NFL as a black quarterback, has yet to see any action this year, but completed seven of 11 in his rookie season last year.

"The third-string quarterback usually suffers because he's always running the opposing team's plays in practice," Noll said. "But Joe is really anxious and looking forward to the opportunity to play. I'm basically optimistic about him. He has the capability to be a fine quarterback and I think we'll be okay with him in there."

But for now, at least, Noll said he is assuming Hanratty will be his man.

Hanratty and Bradshaw differ as quarterbacks in somewhat the same way as the Redskins' Bill Kilmer and Sonny Jurgensen. Bradshaw is a conservative, ball-control type of quarterback a la Kilmer, whereas Hanratty is basically a wide-open, strike-quick type of signal-caller in the mold of a young Jurgensen.

Bradshaw's style had gotten him into hot water with the Pittsburgh fans and they have been clamoring for Hanratty most of the season.

The day before the Cincinnati game, Noll acknowledged that Hanratty had bailed Bradshaw out against the Jets the previous week and that Bradshaw had been ineffective in the Steelers' loss to the Bengals in Cincinnati.

"But Bradshaw is our No. 1," Noll said, "and he will continue to be unless something extraordinary happens." Unfortunately for the Steelers, that something extraordinary happened Sunday and now Hanratty is No. 1 by default.

Fuqua, the Steelers' leading rusher with 341 yards on 93 carries, will be replaced by Preston Pearson, who is the team's second-leading rusher with 288 yards and a 4.6 per carry average. The other running back is Franco Harris, off to a slow start because of a knee injury.

Individual Pro Football Leaders

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Hill, Dallas	144	863	4.8	4
Foreman, Minnesota	123	570	4.6	2
Hampton, Atlanta	122	536	4.4	4
Bertelsen, Los Angeles	122	495	4.1	1
Brockington, Green Bay	111	477	4.3	1
Garrett, Chicago	107	421	4.0	3
Sullivan, Philadelphia	93	421	4.5	1
Taylor, Detroit	100	416	4.2	3
R. Johnson, New York	119	399	3.4	3
Phillips, New Orleans	98	372	3.8	0

Scoring

	TD	PAT	FG	Pts.
Ray, Los Angeles	0	20	45	65
Dempsey, Philadelphia	0	16	45	61
Mike Mayer, Atlanta	0	20	39	59
Gossett, San Francisco	0	17	45	58
Cox, Minnesota	0	13	42	55
Anderson, St. Louis	9	0	0	54
Jackson, Los Angeles	9	0	0	54
Bakken, St. Louis	0	19	27	46
Gogolak, New York	0	16	27	43
Pitsch, Dallas	0	23	18	41

Passing
(70 attempts)

	Att.	Com.	Pct.	Yds.	TD
Hadl, Los Angeles	113	70	61.9	1048	13
Lee, Atlanta	78	48	61.5	730	5
Staubach, Dallas	150	92	61.3	1161	12
Gabriel, Philadelphia	243	143	58.8	1690	11
Tarkenton, Minnesota	143	88	59.5	1119	8
Kilmer, Washington	95	50	52.8	660	5
Hart, St. Louis	215	119	55.3	1581	11
Jurgensen, Washington	105	63	60.0	637	4
Douglass, Chicago	122	56	45.9	744	5
Brodie, San Francisco	135	69	51.1	793	1

Receiving

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Carmichael, Philadelphia	38	558	14.7	8
Taylor, Washington	36	507	14.1	6
Tucker, New York	35	462	13.2	4
Young, Philadelphia	28	373	13.3	1
Smith, St. Louis	27	391	14.5	1
Anderson, St. Louis	27	350	9.3	2
Sullivan, Philadelphia	27	154	5.7	0
Gilliam, Minnesota	23	442	19.2	3
Howe, Dallas	23	388	16.9	6
Hermann, New York	23	272	11.8	2

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Simpson, Buffalo	177	1025	5.8	8
E. Johnson, Cincinnati	106	540	5.5	2
Morris, Miami	83	570	7.0	6
Csonka, Miami	117	552	4.7	3
Clark, Cincinnati	134	517	3.9	4
Little, Denver	129	507	3.8	7
Hubbard, Oakland	97	424	4.4	2
Dawkins, Denver	84	412	4.9	1
L. Mitchell, Baltimore	95	394	4.1	1
Watkins, Buffalo	86	378	4.4	2

Scoring

	TD	PAT	FG	Pts.
Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	19	45	64
Yepremian, Miami	0	19	42	61
Blanda, Oakland	0	12	48	60
Turner, Denver	0	24	33	57
Cockroft, Cleveland	0	12	42	54
Leypoldt, Buffalo	0	13	36	49
Simpson, Buffalo	8	0	0	48
Little, Denver	8	0	0	48
Hunt, Baltimore	0	12	27	39
Butler, Houston	0	11	27	38

Passing
(70 attempts)

	Att.	Com.	Pct.	Yds.	TD
Stabler, Oakland	112	77	68.8	1020	6
Dawson, Kansas City	101	66	65.3	726	2
Woodall, New York	104	48	46.2	652	6
Griese, Miami	127	81	48.6	718	9
Anderson, Cincinnati	188	96	51.9	1234	6
Johnson, Denver	178	92	51.7	1314	10
Plunkett, New England	136	82	52.8	1067	2
Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	109	56	51.4	814	5
Phipps, Cleveland	149	74	49.7	849	4
Pouts, San Diego	103	44	42.7	591	4

Receiving

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Podolak, Kansas City	33	261	8.2	0
Willis, Houston	32	219	6.8	0
Clark, Cincinnati	26	181	7.0	0
Effenkoff, Oakland	21	320	15.3	0
Siani, Oakland	21	389	18.5	2
E. Johnson, Cincinnati	21	315	15.0	3
Curtis, Cincinnati	21	302	14.4	1
Gresham, Houston	21	132	6.3	0
Little, Denver	20	235	11.8	1
Rucker, New England	19	284	14.9	1

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

New York 102, Houston 91 (DeBusschere 21, Reed 20; Newlin 21, Murphy 19).

Boston 128, Cleveland 110 (Cowens 21, White 21; Carr 26, Smith 14).

Detroit 114, Seattle 107 (Bing 26, Rowe 23; Brown 31, Haywood 28).

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

San Antonio 101, Carolina 99 (Jones 22, Hamilton 21; Cunningham 30, Caldwell 27).

Denver 107, New York 104 (Roberts 22, Robisch 18; Erving 38, Taylor 20).

Kentucky 146, San Diego 105 (Issel 25, Gale 23; Johnson 23, Williams 16).

NHL Standings

EAST	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
	7	2	1	15	51	28
	7	3	0	14	38	33
	6	2	1	13	29	21
	5	3	2	12	36	24
	4	3	1	9	26	23
Rangers	3	4	2	8	29	32
Islanders	1	4	4	6	17	27
	2	7	1	5	23	51

WEST	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
	6	3	0	12	27	13
	4	3	1	9	30	20
	4	4	1	9	27	36
	3	4	2	8	24	28
	2	2	4	8	20	15
	3	6	0	6	22	35
	2	4	2	6	17	22
	0	5	5	5	26	37

Wednesday's Games

3, California 2 (Martin 3; Lonsberry, Laframbroise).

4, Pittsburgh 1 (P. Mahovlich).

5, Minnesota 0 (Cashman, Esposito, Savard, Orr).

WHA Standings

EAST	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
	8	4	0	16	50	34
land	7	3	1	15	38	26
	6	1	2	14	32	22
	5	4	1	11	36	31
	2	7	2	7	35	49
	2	7	2	6	34	44

WEST	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
a	6	1	0	12	32	19
	4	3	1	9	29	29
a	4	4	1	9	27	28
	4	5	1	9	34	34
cles	3	7	0	6	23	36
	3	8	0	6	33	54

Wednesday's Games

5, Vancouver 1 (Gilbert, Caron, Gendron, Beaule; and 6, Winnipeg 4 (Walker 2, an, Wists, Pinder, Buchanan; Snell, Hall, Spring).

Food Subsidy Allotted British Competitors

LONDON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—England's heavy brigade athletes are to be given a £5-a-week food subsidy to help build their strength for January's Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, New Zealand.

The British Amateur Athletic Association said today that the subsidies, to run for the three-month period before the games, will apply to shot-putters, hammer, discus and javelin throwers.

The total bills for the 12 athletes involved is likely to cost the AAA nearly £300.

Team manager Doug Goodman said: "This is stretching our budget a bit, but we do feel that these big chaps can improve their performance with the extra food they would consume."



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David Alexandre Winter at the EIFFEL TOWER

I am pleased to see again at the Eiffel Tower this likable fellow with a powerful voice who sings beautiful songs such as "Lady Mary", "Vole s'envole", etc... David Alexandre Winter also sings a few new ones which I am sure you will like.

He presents a very lovely person, Georgia Gibson, formerly one of the "Blue Bell Girls", who sings with a warm and sensual voice and makes her first appearance in Paris on a singing tour. The program is highlighted by top quality attractions: the wonderful Silvano with his thousand magic tricks and the zig-zag woman (Switon and Galia).

This very pleasant evening is presented by a nice fellow from the South of France, André Daik, and accompanied by the excellent ensemble of Jean Sala.

Jean Piat.

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Observer

The House Is a Home

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The Congress is 535 people, mostly men, mostly white, mostly lawyers and mostly out when you need them.

An even 100 of these people constitute the Senate, or "the upper body," as journalists call it for no reason at all. It is not an upper body. True, it breathes, as upper bodies do, and it talks, as upper bodies do, but the metaphor collapses there. It is passive, sedentary, indolent and self-pleased, and these are traits centered in the lower body. The remaining 435 persons belong to the House of Representatives. The House exists largely for the purpose of getting re-elected. Anything that endangers the process of getting re-elected is commonly regarded in the House as a threat to the American republic.



Baker

For this reason, the House rarely trafficks with such matters. This is why it has agonized so pitifully over all the discussion about impeaching President Nixon. Getting involved in such serious government business makes getting re-elected so much more complicated.

Life in the House is negligible. The tyranny of the seniority system insures that members can have little or no consequence to the business of government until they have spent a 30-to-40-year sentence getting re-elected. This means they have to arrive young and use their best years to get old in.

* * *

This leaves them with a lot of years on their hands. They do what people commonly do if sentenced to uselessness. Some drink, as Ehrlichman noted for the national television audience. One embittered young member, explaining the great power of a celebrated Methuselah, told me, "It is because he is the only person in the place who doesn't get drunk until 3:30 in the afternoon."

This is surely too cynical. There are famous teetotalers in the membership. For almost everyone, pickled or fresh, the routine drudgery of getting re-elected is the great debilitator. What does this require? It requires that a man spend his whole youth, probably his whole middle age, and maybe much of his declining years, swatting at gnats. This is called constituent service. Phoning up bureaucrats on behalf of back-home moneybags, assuaging tears, checking the mimeographed newsletter . . .

Honorable jobs, yes, but they do not involve conferring with Prof. Kissinger or consulting with the secretary of defense or amending the Constitution or ever rebuilding shattered cities.

Swatting gnats must get into the blood, because in the end it is gnat-swatting that the House usually chooses when bigger work is offered. Presidential vetoes are almost invariably upheld by the House. The House is temperamentally unfit for strife with presidents.

* * *

And, as some aging gnat-swatter invariably intones, with pulpit unction appropriate to invocation of deceased giants, "As Sam Rayburn always said, 'If you want to get along, go along.'"

Sam Rayburn was a big, big man, and his famous advice was a big man's pep talk designed to keep gnat-swatters from bothering him while he helped presidents run the country. Nowadays, the House goes along and gets along and wishes the country would learn to do the same thing instead of annoying it with these problems about government.

It is uneasy with such problems. Government is for presidents to worry about. The House feels remote from it and endangered by people who insist on bringing it up. "No horseflies!" they cry. "This is not where horseflies are done! Bring us gnats!"

The Senate is grave. It breathes. It talks. Yes, it talks very gravely. But there are no shoulders, no arms. Having talked very gravely, it sits—passive, indolent, pleased about being the upper body, and so thoughtful, so grave, so articulate.

Yes, the Senate is grave. It is Congress as usual. Everybody out when we need them. Next year we shall all go to the polls and indulge in the re-election process.

"Maxwell Anderson's 'Winterset' I gave a big notice to. One of the reasons I liked it originally was that it was about the Sacco-Vanzetti case. But the poetry is third-rate Shakespeare, and it seems wordy."

Critic Atkinson Looks Back On a Half-Century of Plays

By Israel Shenker

DURHAM, N.Y. (NYT).—Brooks Atkinson spent a good part of his life reviewing plays on deadline, and now he is spending another good part of his life away from all that.

Well, more or less. In this corner of the Catskills where nature invites the eye to rest and the mind to wander, Mr. Atkinson sometimes acts as though Broadway is around the corner.

In "The Lively Years 1920-1973" (Association Press—$12.50, with illustrations by Al Hirschfeld), he re-examines the theater of the last half century. Undisturbed by deadline, unmoved by the emotions of first nights, unsparing of his earlier views, the former drama critic for The New York Times concentrates on plays which—as he writes—"say something original and important about people, and in a forthright style."

"In the twenties and thirties and part of the forties, the American theater was aggressive, intelligent and dynamic, and it pioneered in many forms," he suggests. "The leadership is less visible today. After World War II European and British writers struck out in a style that has always eluded Americans—the negative point of view about the whole structure of civilization, universal doom, madness, hopelessness... Optimism is in short supply in the theater, as in life."

After WW I

"I thought the time after World War I was the period when the theater was most relevant to the times," he said in an interview here. "Re-reading the plays I could see the mirror of what we believed, and the change from the seventies—explosive and incandescent, to the thirties—pretty grim. I was delighted to find that some of the plays that I thought were extremely good have not lost anything in the years—to me."

But he changed his mind about some of the works, for example Robert Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night." "It was full of the idealism in which a lot of us were involved," he said. "I was moved by it originally. But take it out of the context of the war and it seems pretty sophomoric, elementary melodrama with a lot of hokum.

"Maxwell Anderson's 'Winterset' I gave a big notice to. One of the reasons I liked it originally was that it was about the Sacco-Vanzetti case. But the poetry is third-rate Shakespeare, and it seems wordy.

"'All My Sons,' by Arthur Miller, got a good notice from me. It's pure Ibsen, 'An Enemy of the People.' Then Miller wrote 'Death of a Salesman,' which I consider a masterpiece."

Works Confirmed

Much more numerous than the list of masterpieces dethroned are his nominations for great works confirmed—such as "The Adding Machine," "Desire Under the Elms," "The Front Page," "Our Town," "The Iceman Cometh," "A Streetcar Named Desire," and "Waiting for Godot." The closer he gets to recent years the more masterpieces there seem to be.

"When I first began [in New York in 1925] there were 13 critics, and I don't think anybody had the ability to sell a show," he noted. "Now it's down to three. The last year I was a critic there was one show that got great notices, except from me, and it was quite a success. There was one that got bad notices and I gave it a great review, and it failed. But I don't think you can be wrong if you say what you think."

He wrote his reviews longhand, because he froze at the typewriter. "I wrote a paragraph at a time, and I tried to write clearly," he said. "You can't fool around much when you have a deadline."



Brooks Atkinson ...before retirement.

"I was glad to quit in 1960. The last two years I didn't think were worth the trouble. I used to rush back to write reviews of plays that weren't very interesting."

He continues to go to plays, frustrated occasionally at not being able to review them.

His Autobiography

Several months annually he and his wife, Oriana, live in their New York apartment, and they spend much of the year in their rambling home here. Mr. Atkinson has appointed himself defender of the landscape glories: While bird-watching through the countryside he keeps an eye out for the power-line pylons whose coming he dreads. He also spends hours each day in his study, adding lines to his autobiography.

"Everything a man writes is autobiography, even when he's writing a novel, and criticism is pure autobiography," he said, "You can be more objective or less objective. I think it's psychologically impossible to be absolutely objective, except if you're running an adding machine."

He is now delighted to abandon his strict standards and to associate with new friends. "Theater people are brighter than most other people, and they have a greater sense of social responsibility," he said. "You can move them easier than other people. Actors are a pushover for good will.

"I think the theater is exciting, and I still love it. The theater ain't through. It'll never be through."

PEOPLE: *Queen Frederika Takes 'Voyage of Discovery'*

Queen Frederika of Greece, 56, who is in Madras studying the philosophy of Indian sage Shankaracharya, says she will soon be joined there by her elder daughter Princess Sophie, 25, wife of Prince Juan Carlos of Spain. The Advaita philosophy stems from the teachings of Shankaracharya, who lived from 788 to 821. "I am willing to be the medium to spread the message of Shankara, the greatest philosopher that ever lived in the world, to the West," said the former queen. She told the Associated Press that her presence in India had absolutely nothing to do with events in Greece. "I would have been here even as a reigning queen," she said. "I am on a voyage of discovery, and this voyage does not depend on what a person is or is not." Frederika said that what appealed to her most about the Indian philosopher was his insistence on reasoning and his rejection of anything based on blind belief.



Queen Frederika ...studying in Ma

* * *

Escape artist Mario Manzini, 29, who sees himself as Houdini's heir, broke one of the master's records on Wednesday in New York. He jumped into the deep end of a hotel swimming pool fettered by 13 sets of handcuffs. "If I can't get out," he said, "I don't want anyone jumping in to get me." But he made it back to the surface in 46 seconds, bettering what is said to be Houdini's own best effort of 90 seconds underwater with six sets of handcuffs in 1925.

* * *

At the Yale-Cornell football game in New Haven's Yale Bowl last weekend, one of the spectators was Walter Cronkite, anchorman for CBS News. At halftime, at the request of the campus station, he made his way to the press box to be interviewed. But he was turned away by a guard who insisted that Cronkite didn't have the right press credentials.

* * *

Actor-producer Helmut Dantine, 55, was sued for divorce Wednesday in Santa Monica, Calif., by his wife of 14 years, Nicola Mae Schenck Dantine, 39. They have three daughters.

* * *

Barbara McClure White, 53, the first woman with ambassadorial rank in the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, wants to be called "Ms. Ambassador." "It's my personal preference ... told the Associated Press. ... wants to be called 'mada... 'Ms.' recognizes you as an ... dividual, whether you are ma... or not."

* * *

The Wedding, Cont'd: ... Prince Harald and Crown ... cess Sonja of Norway will ... Westminster Abbey on No...

* * *

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* * *

Whatever happened to ... Maxie Rosenbloom? Detroi... azine says that the boxing ... turned-actor, now 70, is li... a senior citizens' home in ... dena. "The man who ... through several million ... at racetracks," says Detro... calls his first 'knockout' ... time when he punched a ... teacher in the face when sl... to hit him with a rule... earnings for that: 18 mo... reform school."

—SAMUEL JUST...

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